THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 41. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Latest Situation.

Napoleonic Strategy.

The Battle of Yesterday.

The Latest Advices by Mail.

Napoleon's Justification.

France Fighting Bismarck

The German Frontier.

A German Sanitary Corps.

Will History Repeat Itself?

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SITUATION.

Last Night's Despatches—No Additional Light—The Grand Strategical Movement of the French.

Last night's despatches throw no light on the present situation between the Moselle and the Meuse. The journals of Paris are quite as much in the dark about the recent movements as we are, the only advices being too confused to render any explanation possible. The only news of an official character is that bulletined by the French Minister of War yesterday afternoon, to the effect that the proposed movement of the army is being carried out; that two divisions of the Prussians who attempted to intercept the French march were repulsed, after a brilliant conflict, on Sunday night, the 14th; and that there had been a serious engagement on the 16th, near Gravelolle, a small village six miles southwest of Metz, and two miles west of the Moselle, in which the French claim to have gained an advantage, but acknowledge a heavy loss. The movement first referred to is probably, as we stated yesterday, the transfer of the Imperial army from the line of the Moselle to the line of the Meuse. Reports speak of a retirement upon Verdun, and a concentration at Etain, twelve miles to the E. N. E. of that stronghold, but they are too indefinite to give any clue to the actual situation. Meanwhile, the Emperor is actively engaged in organizing the raw levies at Chalons, and doubtless every effort is being made to send them forward to the front as fast as they are ready for the field. From London come reports, said to be confirmed, that the French entered upon the recent conflict in a starving condition, which is quite likely, because of the merciless manner in which their communications have been interrupted.

As matters now stand, the Prussians are in almost undisturbed and unquestioned possession of the French territory north of Strasburg and east of the Moselle. The only positions still claimed to be held by the French in this section are the small fortress of Bitche, twenty-five miles southeast of Saarbruck and but five miles from the Bavarian frontier; and the third-class fortress of Pfalzburg, in the Vosges, twenty-five miles northwest of Strasburg and about the same distance southwest of Bitche. King William, it would appear, regards the Prussian occupation of this territory as likely to continue for some time, and has accordingly appointed two of his commanders to act as Governor-Generals of Lorraine and Alsace respectively. The Prussian forces, however, are only in undisputed possession of the eastern section of the ancient province of Lorraine and the northern section of Alsace.

THE LATEST.

Great Battles Between Metz and Verdun—Conflicting Reports of the Results.

Our cable telegrams received at noon to-day state that great battles have been fought in the neighborhood of Metz. Official Prussian reports state that the French were attacked on the line of their retreat towards Verdun, and, after severe fighting lasting twelve hours, were driven in upon Metz, in spite of their greatly superior numbers, the losses on both sides being heavy. There also comes a telegram from a town fourteen miles northwest of Metz which states that an obstinate struggle occurred yesterday near Mars-la-Tour, a small town about twelve miles directly west of Metz, and on the direct road from that city to Verdun. The report, which is unofficial, states that travellers report that a vast body of Prussians have been thrown back upon the Moselle. In view of these unsatisfactory reports, the details of the contest will be awaited with eagerness; but at present the result of the battle looks as if it had been a decided Prussian victory, as we would be apt to have reports of a French success from Paris as soon as they could be received from other points.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

THE RHINE FRONTIER.

A Weak Spot on the German Border—Where France Might Have Invaded the Enemy's Territory.

A military work on the Rhine fortresses, by Herr von Widdern, is much talked of just now at Berlin, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The author says that the Rhine from Basle to the Murg is not fortified at all, and that the only defense of South Germany and Austria against a French attack in that direction is the strong fortress of Ulm, occupied since 1866 by a mixed force of Bavarians and Wurtembergers, amounting to 10,000 men. This force could in case of war be augmented to 25,000 men, and 25,000 more could be stationed in an intrenched camp within the walls of the fortress. Rastadt, which, it is expected, will present a formidable obstacle to the French advance, lies in a valley through which runs the river Murg. The defenses of the town consist of three large forts, which command the surrounding country, and are united by walls. The southern and western forts, called "Leopold" and "Frederick," are on the left bank of the Murg; the northern fort, called "Louis," on the right bank, where there is also an intrenched camp capable of holding twenty-five thousand men. Rastadt is four miles from the Rhine, and the intervening country is covered with woods, so that the fortress could not prevent an army from crossing at that point. The next fortress is Landau, which formerly consisted of three forts, one to the south, one to the east, and one to the northwest, separated from the town by marshes on the banks of the little river Queich. The southern and eastern forts have been recently abandoned, and the only one kept in a state of defense is now the northwestern. The most important and best situated fortress in this district is Germersheim, on the banks of the Rhine. It commands a considerable stretch of the river on both sides, and practically closes it to an enemy as far as Mayence and Coblentz. It would greatly facilitate the advance of troops into the Rhine palatinate, as two or three bridges might be thrown across the river, besides the floating bridge which already exists there, under cover of its guns. It would also form a basis of operations for the left wing of an army posted on the line of the river Queich. Mayence, one of the most important of the Rhine fortresses, is commanded by some of the adjoining hills; this has rendered it necessary to multiply the fortifications in the town, and there is, in consequence, hardly room enough for a large garrison. The whole of the country between Mayence and Bingen is now strongly fortified, and between it and the mouth of the Main (on the opposite bank of the Rhine) there are three large intrenched camps. As to Coblentz, Herr von Widdern says that it would require a force six times as large as the garrison to besiege it with any prospect of success. An enemy would probably begin the attack by opening fire on Fort Alexander from the hill known as the Kuhkopf, where his troops would be sheltered by the woods.

SANITARY.

The North German Sanitary Corps.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes as follows from Frankfort-on-the Main:—

The Sanitary Corps connected with the North German army is excellently organized, and it is probable that never before did any army go out so well supplied with all the means of science and humanity for the relief of the suffering on the battlefields. The Italian war of 1859, when thousands of men died from sheer neglect on the battlefields, has taught a lesson to Europeans, and America gave the example how to organize sanitary measures. One of the most remarkable sights is to see, in the tremendous military trains that are passing hourly to the scene of battle, one or two wagons entirely occupied by white-hooded sisters, Catholic or Protestant, going with the regiments to care for the wounded. Such a train is a study. First are forty or more cars filled with horses and men; then a few cannon and ammunition wagons—all beings and weapons of destruction—and closing up with ambulance wagons and Sisters of Mercy—agents of preservation. The sanitary corps of the army is composed of more than two thousand legalized physicians—men who for the most part have been in the wars of 1864 and 1866, and have had great experience. Aiding and supporting these come the surgical coryphea of the German universities, who as consulting general chirurgists are prepared to give help and counsel wherever required, besides hundreds of medical students, and the voluntary aid from societies and the inhabitants of the districts. In regard to the arrangements of the field sanitary service the troops are provided, to every army corps, besides the regular army physicians and assistant bearers of the wounded, (1) three sanitary detachments, consisting of three officers and seven physicians, one field apothecary, eight hospital assistants, and one hundred and fifty bearers of the wounded; (2) twelve field hospitals, with two ordinary and three assistant physicians and suitable nurse *personnel* for two hundred beds; (3) reserves for hospitals for the permanent hospitals. All these institutions are fitted out with the best materials, tried in the experience of the late wars in Europe and America. We do not mention here the voluntary care of the wounded and sick, which, in most respects, will resemble that developed in our own war.

SAARBRUCK.

After the Fight—Edmond About's Description of the Battle-field of the First Encounter.

In a letter to the Paris *Soir*, M. About describes a visit to Saarbruck the day after the battle:—

My carriage is stopped by the sentries—I can go no further. Why, if the town is ours? It is not a simple sentry who can reply to that question. I see on the left a kind of a cabaret, in which our cannon have made two very visible breaches, one on the ground floor and the other in the roof. Near that, a little higher up, are six pieces of twelve, carefully directed, which are sending platonic salutations to the city and the railway station. An artillery camp occupies the position which we yesterday won from the Prussians. How was it they allowed it to be taken? It is difficult to understand that regular and well-armed troops should have yielded so capital a position. I make inquiries, and I learn that the platform occupied by our artillerymen is the field of battle of yesterday and the real *fractus belli*. Our troops with lively ardor carried the height which overlooks Saarbruck; they drove in the enemy on the plain and up the woods which rise amphitheatrically on the other side of the Saar. The Emperor and the Prince Imperial arrived at a fixed point about 11 o'clock to open fire. At half-past one the affair was over. Our mitrailleuses swept away many men, our Chassepots did their work well, our shells caused some fires. I can see from here several burnt houses, and a large extent of blackened ground—some acres. We command the town, therefore it is ours, but we do not occupy it yet; it has not surrendered, and besides, it is protected by scrubby woods in which the enemy may have concealed thousands of sharpshooters. To take Saarbruck at the moment would be easy, but dangerous. Moreover, it is known that certain houses are occupied by the soldiers or by volunteers, and it is indispensable above all to clear the woods in front upon the right bank of the Saar.

Every instant the report of a needle gun tells us that those woods are inhabited. Uhlans can be seen galloping from them, making a cloud of dust; then comes a shot from a Chassepot, and they prudently retire. The *fusillade* never ceases; every minute shots are fired, but I do not see that anybody is much the worse for them. As I have been fasting since daybreak I take advantage of the appearance of some beer. A woman from Saarbruck ascends the height, bearing a small round cask on her head. The artillerymen and some foot Chasseurs at once surround her, and the question is who shall empty the first glass, or fill the first can. By dint of money I confiscate the barrel. A glass is sufficient for me, and the remainder belongs to our soldiers. The first glass is drunk off by the seller, she thus proving that we shall not be poisoned. We drink after her. She goes away. We remain in a group, listening to the intermittent firing, surveying the Uhlans on the other bank, but a ball, coming very probably from the town, whistles by our ears, and then, *ma foi*, what a scamper! Soldiers and civilians, at full speed, retire behind the poplars which border the artillery camp. We remain there for half an hour in safety as far as may be, but it seems impossible to remain in so anxious a position until the evening. I am very hungry. I run off to Forbach, where I shall find a morsel of bread and cheese, if it should please *Deus Sabaoth*—the God of Battles. I met on the road seven Prussian prisoners in uniform, of whom one only wore a helmet, and ten or twelve civilian prisoners. An Adjutant Major of the 66th of the line tells us that his regiment has lost four officers.

PRUSSIAN GUNS.

The Krupp Cast-Steel Gun, as Used on the Prussian Iron-Clads.

In Prussia all military matters are conducted with the greatest care, so also the invention of Mr. Krupp, of Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, and it may have created some surprise when, in 1867, at the Paris Exhibition, Mr. Krupp exposed a gun of his own manufacture. This gun, being made of the finest cast-steel, has a weight of about twenty-five tons, and by this weight cannot well be adapted to land warfare. But, for the same reason, it is deemed very practicable for the arming of the iron-clad steamships, and the following, viz., the King William, Crown Prince, Prince Adalbert, and Arminius, have each two or four of these heavy guns on board. It is a muzzle-loader, and consists of five rings superposed, which construction is calculated to give it an enormous power of resistance, and guarantee it against explosions. The entire length of the cannon is about twenty-five feet, and at the muzzle it has a diameter of fifteen inches. The projectile is about four feet in height and weighs, without the lead mantle, 850 pounds. The Prussian artillery authorities say that, in giving this enormous piece thirty or thirty-five pounds of powder, they are certain of hitting the targets, or any other object, at a distance of 9000 feet—about one thousand feet more than any other gun known at present can do. As mentioned before, the whole structure is of the finest cast-steel.

A Prussian Mitrailleuse.

To oppose the French mitrailleuse, of which the plans and particulars were known in the Prussian War Office shortly after it had been invented by the Emperor Napoleon, in the year 1868, and of which the French papers made so much ado at that time, the celebrated inventor of the needle-gun, Mr. Dreyse, of Sommerda, submitted another gun to the competent authorities. This new invention is said to consist of a small, handy two-barrelled cannon, throwing shot at a prodigious distance with an accuracy equalling even that of the famous rifle-guns first used in the Italian war in 1859 by the French. But this invention is kept carefully secret, and it seems that the Prussian commanders have not till now thought it advisable to bring it into practice, as nothing has been mentioned about it as yet. So, of course, nothing can be said about it now, and we must wait for further particulars.

Superiority of the Needle-gun.

The Berlin journals, under the heading of "The Last Affair," publish the following:—Yesterday, at half-past 7 in the morning, the needle-gun furnished a new proof of its superiority over the Chassepot. Six sharpshooters of the 17th of the Mecklenburg landwehr stopped, at a distance of 1800 metres, the whole corps of Marshal MacMahon, which was debouching from Sarreguemines. After a well-sustained fire our men, noticing that it was dinner time, sat down by common accord. During their meal, which lasted about twenty-five minutes, they saw the French bullets fall harmless at their feet. Not a soup-tin was touched, but the object of this reconnoitring expedition was fully attained. The six men disappeared.

1792 AND 1870.

The Prussian Campaign Against France in 1792—Will History Repeat Itself?

A correspondent writes as follows to the New York *Times*:—

In 1792 Prussia invaded France. At first her armies achieved two signal victories—at Longwy and Verdun. Subsequently the invaders were repulsed, pursued into their own territory, and severely punished. If the sons are worthy of their sires, may not France again reverse the triumphs of her ancient foe?

It was in July, 1792, that the National Assembly declared France to be in danger, and called upon her children to meet the emergency with a vigor equal to the great occasion. But England, Holland, and Sweden had not then entered upon hostilities. Russia had dismissed the French Ambassador from her capital: the armies of Spain and Sardinia threatened France from the Pyrenees to the Alps, and the armies of Austria and Prussia, seconded by 5000 French royalists under the Prince of Conde, invaded France by way of the Low Countries, Germany, and Switzerland. Besides these external enemies approaching from every side, France had to contend with civil war in several of her own departments. She had in arms only 35,000 men in the south and 93,000 in the north and east, to oppose to more than 200,000 foes.

On the 22d of August the Prussians entered Longwy, and Verdun fell September 2. But eighteen days later General Dumouriez defeated the Duke of Brunswick at Valmy. Subsequently the Prussians were repulsed from the "*defiles de l'Argonne*,"—sometimes called the "French Thermopylæ"—and were compelled to retire beyond the Rhine. In the meantime General Custine had invaded the Palatinate, and had taken Worms and Mayence, and the armies of the south had invaded Savoy and the country of Nice.

On the 6th of November, the French, under Dumouriez, defeated the Austrians at Jemmapes. On the 14th the same force captured Brussels, and soon after added Malines, Antwerp, Liege, and Namur to their triumphs. Thus in less than three months the young armies of the Republic, called in derision by the Prussians "*Varmee des avocats*," had driven from their soil all the forces coalesced against France, and had invaded the Low Countries, the Palatinate, Savoy, and Nice.

After the battle of Valmy, while the allied armies were still occupying French soil, the Duke of Brunswick sought to open negotiations for peace. But the National Assembly answered, as the French people are answering now, "We will not negotiate with the enemy until he shall have been repulsed from France." They made good their words, animated by the spirit of their fellow-countryman, Beaurepaire, who, commanding at Verdun a short time previously, when some of his own officers were urging him to capitulate, replied: "I have sworn not to surrender while alive. Survive to your shame, if you dare! As for me, faithful to my oath, I die free to save my honor!"

Such were the Frenchmen of 1792. Have their sons degenerated in eighty years of civilization? If not, why should they not carry on the parallel to the end of the current chapter? Again, in a new war, the Prussians have begun with successes at Saarbruck and Weissenburg—the Longwy and Verdun of the pending campaign. Who shall say that the French nation, aroused and stung by these reverses, will not turn upon and rend the now triumphant invader, inflicting upon him many another Valmy and Thermopylæ?

Certainly the lesson of 1792 should at least teach us to accept with caution the idea that because Prussia has won a battle or two France is to be overrun, humiliated, and disgraced. What evidence have we that her people have fallen so low that they can accept national degradation at the hands of only one of the several powers against which they waged successful war at a time when their resources were as limited as now they are profuse, their poverty as great as is now their wealth? Possibly France, in the future—despite all her glory and renown—is to lose her position as a first-class power, and take rank with Portugal or Denmark. But it is not probable that her people will accept that fate without many a struggle, compared with which the battle of Haguenau will be only as the first droppings of a summer shower.

FIGHTING BISMARCK.

The Emperor's Justification—The War Waged by France Against Bismarck.

The following is the article in the *Journal Officiel*, already referred to by the cable reports, concerning the object of the war:—

It is not against Germany that we wage war; it is against Prussia, or rather against the policy of Count von Bismarck. Accepting patriotic sentiments and respecting the principles of nationality, the Emperor and his Government never had any other than friendly attitude towards the great German race. When arresting at Villafranca, the triumphant march of the French troops, his Majesty was desirous, above all things, of sparing himself the regret of being obliged to fight with Germany for the freedom of the peninsula. When, in 1860, the Emperor visited Baden, he met there King William, then Prince Regent of Prussia, the Kings of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Hanover, the Grand Dukes of Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, and Saxe-Weimar, the Dukes of Coburg and Nassau, and in giving them the most emphatic assurances he offered those princes his own friendship and that of France. When, in October, 1861, King William visited Compeigne, he met a warm and courteous reception. Before Sadowa the Emperor wrote to M. Drouyn de l'Huys, then his Minister of Foreign Affairs, a letter which promulgated a programme favorable to the prosperity of the Germanic Confederation; to the aspirations and rights of the German nation; to grant to Prussia all satisfaction compatible with the liberty, independence, and equilibrium of Germany; to maintain for Austria her grand position among the Germanic populations; to assure to secondary States a more intimate union, a more potent organization, a more important *role*—such was the plan proposed by his Majesty. The realization of these ideas, so unfavorable to the wishes and the interests of the German populations, would have been the triumph of law and justice; it would have spared to Germany all the misfortunes of despotism and war.

Let us compare with this programme of the Emperor those theories which the Count von Bismarck has succeeded in reducing to practice. For long years profound peace had existed between all Germans; for this peace the Prussian Minister substituted war, destroying the Germanic Confederation, and sinking an abyss between Austria and France. By excluding from Germany a monarchy which was one of its principal forces, M. de Bismarck has betrayed the common country. To enlarge Prussia it has sensibly lessened Germany, and the day is not distant when from the other side of the Rhine all true patriots will make bitter reproaches for her action. Not content with rending asunder the ties which united Prussia to the Germanic Confederation, she did not fear to brutally despoil princes whose sole fault had been fidelity to federal obligations. Let the countries annexed to Prussia compare their actual condition with their situation before 1866. Tranquil, rich, honored, lightly taxed, they presented the image of moral and material prosperity. To-day these countries deeply regret their princes. Crushed under the burthen of excessive taxes, ruined in their commercial and industrial life, obliged to entrust agricultural employ to their women they have been forced to lavish their money and their blood for a policy whose violence they detest. Hanoverians, Hessians, inhabitants of Nassau and of Frankfort, it was not enough for you to be the victims of M. de Bismarck's ambition; the Prussian Minister wants you to become his accomplices. You were worthy of a better cause.

It is a melancholy reflection thus to prove how far a sovereign may be drawn on, who, in place of obeying the inspirations of his own head and mind, places himself under the domination of an unscrupulous minister.

Where is now that time when King William said, when accepting the regency, "Prussia can only make moral conquests in Germany?" If any one had told that prince, whose intentions were then loyal, and who had such respect for right, that a day would come when he would violently, and without cause or pretext, dispossess the most respectable princes of Germany, when he would seize not only the crown, but the private fortune, of a sovereign as irreproachable as the King of Hanover; when he would smite the ancient free city of Frankfort on the cheek with the secular glories of Germany—never would he have given credit to such a prophecy.

Will he never lose confidence in a minister who dared to reproach him only yesterday for having granted a courteous reception to the representative of France, and who maintained to the British Minister that such conduct was exciting in Prussia a general indignation?

If we have seen with regret the excesses committed against the princes of Northern Germany, we have not been less afflicted by the treatment to which the princes of the South have been subjected. Would the populations of Southern Germany be right to entertain indignation against France? Did not Bavaria, after Sadowa, address herself to us to save the integrity of her territory, and did we not hasten to comply with her wishes? Who demanded for the States of the South an independent national existence? Who demanded that the sovereigns of these countries, instead of being transformed into crowned prefects, should preserve all the prerogatives of a real sovereignty, which would have been the guarantee of independence and liberty to their States? Full of respect for the qualities of these brave, honest, and laborious populations, we know that as they would have willingly entered on a truly national war, so they are grieved at making a purely Prussian war. Our traditional sympathies for the Southern States survive war itself, and we hope that the day will come when the people will perceive that we were their true friend. The Emperor said in his proclamation that he wishes the countries which compose the great German nation should freely dispose of their own destinies. To deliver Germany from Prussian oppression, to conciliate with the rights of sovereigns the legitimate aspirations of the peoples, to stop the excessive armaments which are a menace to Europe, to preserve the Danish nationality from complete ruin, to conquer an equitable and desirable peace founded on moderation, upon justice, and upon right; such is the general thought that presides in the present contest. The war now beginning is no war of ambition, it is a war for equilibrium. It is the defense of the week against the strong, the reparation of great iniquities, the chastisement of unjustifiable acts. Far from obeying dictates of hatred, of hatred and revenge, we have the calmness conferred by the accomplishment of a duty. We appeal in all confidence to public opinion—arbiter of peoples and of kings. We desire that Germany, in place of putting her forces to the service of Prussian ambition and selfishness, should follow a course of wisdom and prosperity. The future will prove the elevated views of the imperial policy, and Germans themselves will finish by rendering justice to the loyalty of France and her sovereign.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

How Military Blunders are Punished in Prussia.

A correspondent writes as follows to the New York *Tribune* from Berlin:—

The following piece of information, which no German paper dare publish, I give by way of illustration of the manner in which military blunders are regarded by the authorities. The colonel of a regiment quartered near Mayence thought fit a few days ago to parade his regiment under a broiling sun, and to make it go through some difficult movements. The result was that no less than five soldiers died from over-exhaustion. No sooner was the intelligence of what had happened communicated to the Colonel's superior when an inquiry was instituted, and the Colonel was deprived of his command, and was transferred to Coblentz, there to occupy a subordinate position. Something of the same kind recently happened in England. I have heard of English soldiers dying through what appeared to be the stupidity, negligence, or inhumanity of the commanding officer, yet no one has ever been punished. The German system has this to recommend it, that the soldiers feel assured that those who treat them badly will not go scot free, and thus they repose a confidence in the authorities which English soldiers can hardly be expected to do.

The First Blow in the War.

The *Daily News* thinks it was wise of the German Commander-in-Chief to give the Southern Army the honor of striking the first blow in this war. The Crown Prince has shown that *frappez vite et frappez fort* is a Prussian maxim. Gloating over carnage is foreign to the German character. There is a frankness about the Prince's language that commends itself to English taste, which always values truth more than effect. The nature of the country on the French side of Weissenburg, and the position of the French fortified posts, do not favor the opinion that the Crown Prince thinks of making the scene of his first battle the base of his next operations. If it be true that Prince Frederick Charles is at Treves preparing to attack the French left between Metz and Thionville, then one of the reasons for this attack, which must convince the French commander that he has a resolute antagonist on his right, is apparent. The Crown Prince will probably, in that case, have effected a most serviceable diversion.

England's Duty to Belgium and Herself.

The *Spectator* declares that the mere cost of faithlessness to Belgium would in few years be greater than the cost of fidelity; while the cost in character, in independence, and in the best results of our insularity would be incalculable. If we abandon Belgium, the one European spot not our own which the Continent expects us to defend, we must recede from the Continent forever, must retire from our place in the civilized family of mankind and either sink into the position of a larger and more pauperized Holland—a Holland full of great estates and people with too little to eat—or confine ourselves to the task of civilizing Asia—sink, as it were, without willingness and without ennobling faith, from statesmen into missionaries. No one will trust us, for we shall have broken an obligation we acknowledged because it was inconvenient to fulfil it.

The Emperor's Blunders.

The *Spectator* observes that while the Emperor was wasting time in a scenic attack on an open town held by a Prussian major and a few infantry troops, an attack apparently designed mainly to show his little boy "War," and inspirit his army by accounts of an easy victory—the Crown Prince was inflicting a real substantial blow on his position. By another strange irony of fate, on one day Napoleon in his *Journal Officiel* declares that one grand object of the war was to deliver Bavaria from Prussian oppression, and on the very next the Crown Prince of Prussia, at the head of Bavarian soldiers, drives a French division from the field; but this movement is but an incident in that great concentric advance of which the object is Nancy or Luneville, or it may be even Chalons, and in which a battle must be fought at almost every step.

The Emperor and Germany.

The *Daily News* comments on the declaration of the *Journal Officiel* that the nephew of the conqueror of Jena is making war, not against Germany, nor even against Prussia, but rather against Count Bismarck's policy. It is acknowledged, however, that in order to prevent the unity of the common country, the old Germanic Confederation which has so long disorganized and paralyzed the national forces was to suffer a transformation which would have laid Germany helpless at the feet of the invader. It was the old scheme for the disunion and division of Italy, by forming a federation under the presidency of the Pope, applied with some necessary modifications to Germany.

Enthusiasm of the French People.

The *Daily News* says a French contemporary is at great pains to discover a sufficient motive for the enthusiasm of the French people in the present war, and it arrives at the conclusion that France in 1870 is gone out to fight its old enemy of 1792, the chief of the monarchical coalition against the first republic. Whatever a calmer philosophy may have to say about it a few years hence, the war with Germany is at present to be considered as a revolutionary war. It is the French Revolution against the successors of Brunswick. France declines to believe that Count Bismark will give liberty to Germany, but is fully persuaded that he would take Alsace and Lorraine if he could.

GRANT IN CLEVELAND.

The President Comes out of His Shell for the Benefit of the Hoosiers and Gives His Opinions on a Variety of Subjects.

In a recent visit to Cleveland General Grant seems for the time to have abandoned his usual reticence. The *Leader* of Wednesday has a long article extolling the President's urbanity, and detailing his conversation and opinions. A few extracts will be found of interest:—

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

subject came up during a short cessation of introductions, and the President stated that throughout the country he had witnessed the greatest enthusiam in favor of Germany. He observed that he had been somewhat surprised at the little success that had attended the French arms. He had expected that

PRUSSIA WOULD TRIUMPH

in the end, but that she would also meet with some reverses during the campaign. He was surprised that France had met with so many and such severe reverses at once.

THE NEEDLE AND CHASSEPOT

guns, he said, were both inferior to our breech-loaders. They had been examined by our ordnance committee, and among some twenty other different models had been thrown one side, no preference being accorded to either of them. The much-talked-of mitrailleur was nothing more than our Gatling gun with some slight changes. When it was exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition, the Emperor took it to Versailles and had it tried in the presence of a number of officers. No opinion was given as to its merits, and it was not again heard of until it appeared under the pompous title of mitrailleur.

THE DEPOT.

At a few minutes before 12 o'clock the President, Dr. Sharp, C. W. Fard, and a reporter of the *Leader* entered a carriage and rode to the Union passenger depot, a large crowd surrounding the carriage and following it. The short ride was passed in conversation, in which the President engaged freely, manifesting none of his reputed taciturnity. He made several inquiries of a practical nature concerning our piers, depots, and the heavy retaining wall being constructed at the foot of Bank street. These questions showed the practical character of the President's iron mind. The building of Stockley's old pier, a few piles of which now only remain, the time that the piles have been driven along the lake shore, the use of all the depots, the condition of the Government pier, the changes being made in the old light-house, were all inquired into by the President.

RECRUITING

in Cleveland came up, and the President expressed his surprise that about two hundred troops could be raised here almost daily. He thought the army a very good place for "roughs" and hard cases. It quieted them down. But for "good boys" it was a bad place. "For such fellows as Ford," said the President, with a jovial smile, "it is an excellent place. It could do him no harm."

On arriving in the car it was ascertained that the party was thirty minutes too early. Offering a cigar to each of the company, the President took a seat and began a conversation about

NEWSPAPERS.

General Grant was informed that four daily Republican sheets, the *Leader* (Evening), *Herald*, and *Wachter am Erie* were printed here to one Democratic paper. One member of the party had once heard of a Democratic paper named the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, but he supposed it had gone to its grave before this time. We informed the party that it still led a precarious existence, but was slowly approaching its end.

General Grant thought it a very significant fact that there was only one Democratic morning paper in New York, and that was kept alive by levying black mail. The city always went strongly Democratic, and yet could support but one avowed Democratic morning paper.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

President Grant's opinions of John Chinaman are very decided. He thinks the agitation against John is caused by demagogues more than through any reasonable objection to John himself. To their importation in companies and as human freight he is strongly opposed. To their arrival as immigrants and in the natural tide of immigration he thinks there can be no reasonable objection. The question is yet new to the country. The Chinamen in California should not be cited as an illustration. No men have come there yet with their families, all coming alone and with the intention of remaining only until a few hundred dollars had been acquired, which, in their country, was a fortune. The women who came, he said, were all of the vilest trash and the worst of the Chinese population. He thought their coming to this country the same as other emigrants could not be objected to.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The "Boodle Game" Again.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning, in the United States District Court, Jacob Stahl was placed upon trial, charged with being accessory to the "boodle game" practised upon Jacob Zoll, of which crime Henry Ream had been convicted yesterday. A jury was empanelled and sworn, when his Honor stated that the defendant and Ream had been indicted jointly for the same offense; the testimony in both cases was the same; and Ream having been convicted, there was a legal reason well understood by members of the bar why Stahl could not be convicted under the present form of indictment. The jury were directed to render a verdict of not guilty, which was accordingly done. The Judge directed that Stahl's bail would be continued until the end of the present term, when further action might be taken in the case, possibly in the form of a new indictment.

Fraudulently Secreting Goods.

In the case of T. Slater Smith, charged with fraudulently secreting goods, he having been adjudged a bankrupt, his Honor was desired to increase the bail, which had been fixed at $2500. The Judge said he had no disposition to interfere with the case at present, and would reserve his decision until Monday.

Several Cases

called and not responded to were continued for the term, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.

The money market remains in a condition about midway between stringency and ease, but the indications all point towards an active and not a well-supplied market towards the close of the present or the opening of the coming month. There is very little doing in call loans, though they are still in great favor with all classes of lenders. The rates range from 6 to 7 per cent. on choice pledges, and discounts are current at 7@9 per cent for first-class names only.

The gold market is comparatively quiet but steady, the sales ranging between 116¾ and 117 closing at noon weak at 116¾.

Government bonds move rather slowly, but there is a slight advance on a portion of the list owing to the character of the foreign news.

Stocks continue dull but firm. City sixes sold at 101⅝ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad sold at 48@48⅛ b. o.; Pennsylvania at 58¾; Lehigh Valley at 57¾; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26¾. 37¼ was bid for Catawissa preferred and 45 for Oil Creek and Alleghany.

Canal shares were quiet. 17½ was offered for Schuylkill preferred, and 33¾ for Lehigh.

Commercial Bank sold at 60; Bank of Northern Kentucky at 118, and North America at 221½. No further sales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 W & Frank 7s 84	100 sh Read R..b30. 48⅛
$400 Leh 6s, '84.... 84	100 do.....2d. 48
$1000 City 6s, New.101⅛	1 sh Bk of N Am.221½
20 sh Com'l Bk.... 60	100 sh Phil & E R.. 26⅞
3 sh N Bk of Ky..118	255 sh Penna R..is. 58¾
2 sh Leh V R..... 57¾	

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@115; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 112@112¾; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110¾; 5s, 10-40, 106¼@106¾; U. S Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 112@113¼. Gold, 117@117¼.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	116¾	11·25 A. M.	117
10·01 "	116⅞	11·32 "	116⅞
10·03 "	117	12·20 P. M.	116¾
11·04 "	117⅜		

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following —

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	37⅛
Con. Stock.....	94¾	Western Union Tele.	84½
do. scrip.....	90⅞	Toledo & Wabash R.	51¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail....	22½	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	60¼
Ph. and Rea. R.....	95½	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	76¾
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	91¾	Adams Express ex-d.	67¾
Cle. and Pitt. R. ex-d.	106½	Wells, Fargo & Co....	13¾
Chi. and N. W. com..	81¾	Tennessee 6s new....	60⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref..	85¼	Gold.....	117
Chi. and R. I. R.....	113¾	Market weak.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	94¾		

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 18

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....85 | 2 P. M.....89

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Centipede, Willetts, Amesbury Point, John S. Hilles.
Steamer Leopard, Hughes, Boston, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 12 hours from Sassafras River, with peaches and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr M. M. Knowles, Small, 16 days fm St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Souder & Adams.
Schr Clyde, Gage, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr Ada Andrews, Kelly, 10 days from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Favorite, Clark, from Lane's Cove, with stone to Masonic Temple.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, from Gloucester.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr E. J. Irvin, Johnson, from Providence.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from Dighton.
Schr Annie May, May, from Providence.
Schr Gussie Williams, Lincoln, from Boston.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Connelly, from Boston.
Schr J. Porter, Burrows, from New London.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, from Fall River.
Schr Ald. Smith, from Fall River.
Schr R. J. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston.
Schr Hannah Little, Crawford, from Gloucester.
Schr M. H. Westcott, Gandy, from Lynn.
Schr A. C. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Wareham.
Schr George R. Murney, Murney, fm New Haven.
Schr Index, Garrison, from Plymouth.
Schr Virgil, Payne, from Nanticoke River.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer India, from Glasgow for New York, put back to Greenock 13th inst., with machinery slightly disabled, and will sail again 20th with her original cargo on board. Her passengers were transferred to steamer Cambria, which sailed from Glasgow on the 12th for New York.

Br. steamer Helvetia, Griggs, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DECISIVE HOUR FOR SPAIN.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The world of enlightened and progressive thinkers, when they first heard of the revolution that expelled from the renowned old land of Ruy Diaz, the Cid and Ferdinand and Isabella, a Government that seemed totally inadequate to the requirements of its modern life, was unanimous in predicting glorious things. Never had so complete a change been effected at so little cost of life or with such fair demeanor on the part of the victors, and it was not too much to expect that men who knew how to make a movement so adroitly and manage its results so judiciously would be equal to the task of reconstruction. But months and even years, well nigh, have rolled away, and Spain is still floundering about in that slough of despond styled a regency. Her crown has gone a begging, only to be peremptorily rejected by every one solicited, excepting by the Hohenzollern prince, whose acceptance has been made the pretext of a ferocious war between France and Germany, and came very near embroiling Spain herself with her fiery and imperious Gallic neighbor. The Spanish Ministry were greatly irritated at the circular of the Duc de Gramont, and on the night of its receipt at Madrid (July 24) crowds assembled in the streets of that city and loudly menaced not only the French embassy but all the French residents of the place. The Government was so greatly excited that there was a proposal seriously entertained to call the Cortes together immediately, their proper time of reassembling being October 31. From that moment the republicans began to organize in favor of absolute neutrality in the pending war and of a speedy close to the interim between the settled form of government driven out and the one that is to succeed it. On the 25th of July a grand mass meeting of all the liberals who dwell on the right bank of the Tagus was held at Plasencia, and the proclamation of a republic was boldly suggested.

The Spanish Ministry has, indeed, published a decree of neutrality, but many of the ministerial journals and all of those in the democratic interest decidedly lean towards Prussia. Upon a careful survey and comparison of the different elements of the Spanish press, as representatives of public opinion, we come to the distinct conclusion that the restoration of the throne and the crowning of the Prince of the Asturias are regarded as the sure consequences of French success, the event to be followed by another moderado ministry, which would commit over again just the faults that drove them from power, along with Queen Isabella, before. On the other hand, it is believed that Prussian triumph would lead at once to the republic in France, and that Spain would have to imitate her. Well, thus far the Prussians have won every point, the trumpet of republicanism is sounding the reveille throughout France, and its echoes are heard through the gorges of the Pyrenees already, and hearkened to most eagerly by exulting millions. The workingmen have appeared in immense masses in the streets at Cadiz, Valencia, Saragossa, Barcelona, and Madrid, where they bear this inscription on their banners:—"Army, Government, Aristocracy, Middle Classes—the People are Hungry."

In the meanwhile Senor Rivero, the Minister of the Interior, has insisted upon the definitive adoption of a constitution, in order to be in advance of the mandates that might be imposed by either successful belligerent; but he has been so bitterly attacked by the *Iberia*, the organ of General Prim and Senor Sagasta, the Minister of State, that he and all the other democrats in the Cabinet are withdrawing. The reactionists, the procrastinators, and the conspirators for any and every species of monarchical form, therefore, find themselves left face to face with the country now weary of delay and indignant at the serio-comic performances of its reputed lawgivers. This, then, is the decisive moment for the Spanish people—"the tide which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." With intellects like Topete, Rios-Rosas, and Lorenzana at their command, and so grand and majestic a voice as that of Castellar to announce their cause to the world, the progressists need hesitate no more. The great French terror hangs over them no longer. They have but to raise their souls to the height of the popular yearning and Spain may lead the van of the sisterhood of republics which are, presently, to revive the youth, redouble the energies, and secure the happiness of nations so long made the sport of arbitrary power and the footstool of military arrogance.

OUR NATIONAL DOTHEBOYS HALL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"A sulky state of feeling," said Mr. Squeers, the Yorkshire schoolmaster, "won't do. Cheerfulness and contentment must be kept up. Mobbs, come to me." Mr. Squeers had paused during this remark, and had moistened the palm of his right hand in an alarming manner. Cadet Mobbs (perhaps they were called cadets, though Dickens does not mention it) came reluctantly forward and received the proper penalty for not liking to eat cow's-liver broth, "even after his good master had asked a blessing on it." Dickens said, in the original preface to *Nicholas Nickleby*, that Mr. Squeers and his school were "a faint and feeble picture of an existing reality." Not so very feeble; his self-estimate was too modest. Had the youthful Mobbs been transferred to West Point, and assumed the surname and arms of Smith, the recent case of discipline in that well-known school could hardly have been better summed up. Mobbs demurred at eating cow's-liver broth; Smith demurred at eating humble-pie; that is all the difference. In both cases the proper punishment was inflicted; only that Cadet Smith's penalty was the severer, by as much as the hand of a War Secretary is stronger than the hand of a mere schoolmaster.

Mobbs and Smith both erred in supposing that any indignity was to be protested against, or any complaint treated as anything but a crime. Mobbs erred through ignorance probably; but Smith with his eyes open. For he wrote frankly, in the letter that made all the mischief, that if he ventured to make any complaint of these outrages he would be punished. So it has proved. Let the Board of Inquiry say what it pleases, that charge is established. He did complain, and he is punished.

If he has committed any other offense it is not made clearly to appear, though it seems impossible that the Secretary of War should impose the same punishment upon the natural exaggerations of a tormented boy and the "grossly abusive and insulting" conduct of his tormentors. As far as appears, if the fable of the wolf and the lamb were to be re-enacted at West Point, the lamb could hardly escape from being "severely reprimanded" if he ventured to bleat in an exaggerated manner while the wolf swallowed him.

The Articles of War declare that "courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be considered as engines of destruction." Anything more likely to be an engine of destruction to wholesome discipline than this last court of inquiry, we cannot easily imagine. Its method of correcting wrong seems to be the method of Donnybrook Fair—"wherever you see a head, hit it." If one cadet bullies another, reprimand them both. It is like those phantoms of courts described in the "Arabian Nights," where one man beats another man, and the wrong is redressed by carrying them both before the Cadi, or somebody, and bastinadoing both upon the soles of their feet. The offender limps away in torture; so does he who has suffered the offense. In the book it seems only a part of the general romance, but poor Cadet Smith has found it a reality.

But this good result follows. This being the standard of justice among Regular Army officers, we can the better see how the standard of honor and discipline at West Point is so low. How differently, for instance, Harvard stands on the record! Four years ago the first colored student entered that University. The brutal practice of "hazing" was then at its height; but by one of those impulses of manly generosity of which young men—or, at least, young civilians—are capable, not an annoyance was inflicted on this colored student. It was not from contempt, for no contempt was shown. It was simply from the feeling that the first colored student would be sure to meet with some peculiar obstacles, and they at least would not add to them by a feather's weight. Four years have passed; that young student (Richard T. Greener) has just been graduated with honorable prizes, and has no tale of suffering to tell. What is the difference? Is it that the class of boys sent to West Point are so hopelessly inferior to Harvard students in the instincts of gentlemen? Or is it that the standard of discipline is so much lower? The report of the Court of Inquiry seems to show that the trouble is in the discipline, and that the longer an officer remains in the service the less he comprehends the difference between the wolf and the lamb, between Squeers and his pupils.

WILL SENATOR TRUMBULL BE SECRETARY OF STATE?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Senator Trumbull of Illinois has been in this city for a day or two past. President Grant will arrive at Long Branch from the West to-day. It is reported that the office of Secretary of State has been offered to Mr. Trumbull; and it is not improbable that he is here either for the purpose of accepting it or of conferring with the President about it.

The appointment of such a man as Mr. Trumbull would be a novelty in the history of General Grant's administration. Hitherto he has avoided bring into his Cabinet men of prominence as statesmen and politicians, and has selected his official counsellors from the vast category of persons whom nobody ever heard of. Mr. Trumbull, on the other hand, is one of the most prominent men in the Republican party. His talents and his force of character long since placed him in the front rank in the Senate. He is an independent, uncompromising statesman, who acts upon his own judgment and adheres to his own conscience. He was one of the small number who refused to yield to the popular clamor for the conviction of Andrew Johnson. At that time he was assailed with great virulence by the majority in Congress and in the Republican party at large. But he paid no attention to the war made upon him; and now it has not only died away, but he is everywhere regarded with a higher respect on account of his conscientious firmness in that matter.

This characteristic of Mr. Trumbull is one that must have made President Grant hesitate for a long time before determining to invite him to his Cabinet. Mr. Trumbull is emphatically a man who has opinions of his own, and no President can hope to have his assistance unless there is a substantial agreement between them as to the policy to be adopted. He can never become the blind tool of any superior; neither can he ever agree to such a haphazard and accidental course as that which has been followed by the administration hitherto in its foreign relations. The acceptance of the State Department by Mr. Trumbull would do much to revive the failing confidence of the people in the Republican party, and would give respectability to an administration that is now generally regarded with contempt.

ONE MORE FRIENDLY WORD TO THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. World.

The "Few Friendly Words" of counsel and advice which the *World*, a few weeks since, felt impelled to proffer to Southern Democrats have been received in a spirit as considerate and respectful as that in which they were given. Almost every Southern newspaper among our exchanges has copied and discussed the article, which betokens the keen interest felt in the question. The greater part indorse our views with more or less emphasis, but there are some instances of quite emphatic dissent. That able Democratic journal, the Mobile *Register*, rejects our advice *in toto*, but even the *Register* couches its reply in terms of deference and great courtesy. We have no inclination to pursue the subject at present, as the notice bestowed on our article, and the responses it has elicited, have brought the question fully before the Southern mind, and we are quite willing to trust its decision to the reflection and good sense of those who are most nearly affected by negro suffrage.

But there is another subject of immediate vital concern on which we think it our duty to speak with all the decision and urgency compatible with our position as outside advisers. Our former advice related to platforms; this which we are about to offer relates to the selection of candidates; a matter under ordinary circumstances of much greater delicacy. On the other topic there is room for difference of opinion; but on this there can be no diversity which is not the fruit of sheer ignorance or inadvertence. We fear that we have recently fallen into such an inadvertence ourselves, and are therefore the more bound to rectify any false impression which we may have assisted to confirm. None of us can annihilate obstacles by shutting our eyes, and there is no wisdom in blindly butting our heads against a wall.

The time is close at hand when Southern Democrats will nominate candidates for Congress, and in most of the districts they can give a majority of votes to any citizen they may choose to run. In districts where the Southern Democrats are strong, they are prone to be defiant, and may nominate men who cannot be admitted to seats. This would be a grave mistake; for if the next House should be pretty evenly balanced the loss of one vote might cost us the organization and enable the Republicans to award all the contested seats. It is worse than idle, it is suicidal, for the Southern Democrats to elect Representatives who would not be permitted to serve. Our only hope of controlling the next House depends on the prudence of the Southern Democrats in their selection of candidates; and it is for this reason that we make an urgent appeal to their good sense and patriotism.

We need not say how thoroughly we detest the proscriptive legislation which restricts their range of choice and deprives them of the services of their ablest men. We shall labor for the repeal of those restrictions until the last vestige of them is swept away. A demand for their removal should be inserted in every Democratic platform, North and South. But while they remain we cannot ignore them; and in pressing this warning upon Southern attention we only repeat the counsel given in the Democratic address, signed by all the Democratic Senators and Representatives in the present Congress, shortly before the adjournment. That address was prepared by a committee composed of some of the ablest lawyers and stanchest friends of the South in either branch of Congress; Senator Thurman being its chairman, and Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, being the other members. There is no point in the address which is insisted on with so much earnestness as this of nominating for Congress men who can be admitted to seats. The soundness of the advice cannot be controverted, and it only remains that we clear the subject of misconceptions by a precise statement of the nature of the proscriptive barriers. They are two in number—the fourteenth amendment and the test-oath; and it unfortunately happens that many Southern citizens who would not be excluded from Congress by the former, are effectually shut out by the latter. The third section of the fourteenth amendment is in these words:—

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative to Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability."

This excludes all citizens who, previous to the rebellion, had held any Federal or State office which required them to swear to support the Constitution; but it does not exclude anybody for simple participation in the rebellion, not even if he was an officer of the Confederate government or a military officer in its service. Hence some have inferred that such persons are not debarred from admission to Congress. By the fourteenth amendment they are not, certainly; but what is called the iron-clad test-oath, which is inflexibly administered to the members, shuts out all who cannot take it. This oath, required by the act of July 2, 1862, which is still in force, is in the following words:—

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

If any Southern district elects a member who cannot take this oath, it will merely throw away a seat in the House and a vote on the Democratic side. We shall not be so rich in seats and votes that we can afford to squander them. McPherson, the Clerk of the present House, has authority by law to make up the roll of the next House, and he will insert therein the name of no member who is not ready to take this test-oath. *It is certain that the oath will be enforced;* and this is the ground of the unanimous recommendation of the Democratic members of the present Congress. The Southern Democrats will put our control of the next House in jeopardy if they disregard this advice.

It is true that a modified oath was provided by an act passed in 1868; but this modified oath is only for members disqualified under the fourteenth amendment, whose disability has been removed by act of Congress. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, Senator Pool, of North Carolina, and more recently, Senator Johnson, of Virginia, and General Lewis, of Kentucky, were admitted on taking this modified oath; and there may have been some other instances. But it has no application to ordinary cases.

It is the more incumbent on us to call attention to this subject, as we recently spoke in terms of approbation of a nomination to which our present warning applies. We retract nothing which we said of the personal fitness of the candidate; but as he will see, on examination, that he cannot take his seat if elected, we confidently expect his patriotic withdrawal. A public letter assigning his reasons would be copied into all the Southern papers and save other Democratic constituencies from a similar mistake. We cannot doubt that he will justify the high opinion we have expressed of his character by taking this course. At any rate, the Southern Democratic press will aid us in correcting the existing misapprehension, and preventing abortive nominations to Congress.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
8 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3 50 per day June and September. $4 00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. OAKE, Proprietor

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, for the summer, $3 50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar.

5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS again under the management of GEORGE J. BOLTON, who is also proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa. 7 9stuth23t

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.

Terms, $20 per week.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

26 thstuim 6 25 dim 7 26 thstuim

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

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EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

8 13 61t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11 5

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 15 12m PHILADELPHIA.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 5 13 smwf

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF ESTATE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 153 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¼ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¼ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¼ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 193¼ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 93¼ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS, JAMES T. YOUNG, ENOCH LEWIS, } Trustees.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

6 27 mth 1827

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, Ground pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers. Office 124 N. 4th St.

LETTER FROM THE SEA-SIDE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 17, 1870.

MY DEAR TELEGRAPH:—It is so long since you and I have had a chat together, that I beg you will privilege me to say, without offense, a few impertinent and perhaps foolish things that are floating uppermost in my mind. I write you from this cool and delightful "City by the Sea," into whose tranquil enjoyments no disturbing element has entered. As I linger I hear of the doings at other sea-side places, and as I read how in the glare and glitter of gas lights, and the flare and flutter of tallow dips, the "gay and festive" dance their nights away, I wonder how, fleeing from the heat of a great city, they can find enjoyment and recreation in all this tomfoolery. I read of grand receptions and counter-receptions, where the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" alternate; where brass buttons and brass bands dazzle the eye and deafen the ear; where distinguished and disinterested politicians, who would be esteemed patriots, spout long-winded, grand, eloquent reception speeches, meaningless as empty air, almost as sparkling and altogether as effervescent as the champagne taken before and after the mighty effort.

At times I have almost fancied I could hear the turmoil, where brass and balderdash were uppermost, where, amid flowing wine, seductive music, and the reeling dance, gallant men off and fair women on active duty mingled, and as I pondered over all, I almost began to doubt my judgment as against such a mighty army of revellers.

Do I not belong to the school of Rip Van Winkle drivellers, who, after waking from a long sleep, imagine every one moving in a wrong direction, and that the "times are out of joint?" It may be so, and yet at the risk of a sneer I must make the honest confession that to my benumbed and old-fogy comprehension it would be much more rational to have all these receptions, dinners, and grand dances in the fall and winter, when they could be enjoyed without requiring the constant attendance of physicians and coroners. Even the delightful strains of "Dixie" and "My Maryland"—we will not name "Yankee Doodle"—would sound sharper, sweeter, and clearer on the crisp breath of a November morning than amid the sweltering, breathless heat of July.

Reasonable gayety and life are not only desirable but delightful at our summer resorts. But when the heat is aggravated by late hours, wine, gas light, and exhaustive dancing, it becomes a wicked dissipation, alike destructive to health and happiness. Blessed are we who can turn our backs upon the exhaustive heat of the city for a sojourn in some cool mountain retreat, or by the breakers and amid the bracing air of the sea-coast, that our wasted energies may be recruited, and our health, mental and physical, restored. What we most need is quiet, wholesome diet, proper exercise, cheerful conversation, good companionship, and reasonable enjoyment of all kinds. The very opposite of all these you too often find are practised by very many silly and, strange to say, some few, in other respects, sensible people. Late hours, running into the "wee sma'" ones of the morning, dancing to the verge of utter exhaustion, intemperate and unnatural excitement, sustained too often by artificial means, these are the sappers and miners that have destroyed, alas! many and many a promising future.

I came here needing rest, and under the bracing effect of air and ocean I feel renewed and reinvigorated. To those who are fond of driving, the wide, gravelled avenues afford the finest carriage ways possible, equal to those at Long Branch. The bathing near the Sea View House is as fine as any I have ever enjoyed. The atmosphere is dry and delightful, closely resembling that of Italy. The fishing, crabbing, and sailing are charming and yield a rich return in health and pleasure. I shall shortly take up the burden of life again and turn my face away from all these pleasant and delightful things, and I assure you it will be with regret. As one holds with tender pressure the hand of a departing friend, I linger regretful that I must say farewell to a place where the rich wine of pleasure and health has come to me mingled in the same cup.

RANDOLPH.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—An adjourned meeting of delegates of fire companies intending to participate in the reception of the McQuade Association and Engine No. 4 of Albany, N. Y., was held last evening at the house of the Humane Hose Company, Wood street, below Third. Several fire companies not represented at the first meeting signified their intention to take part in the escort. Mr. Hamilton Disston, of the Northern Liberty Hose Company, was chosen Chief Marshal and empowered to appoint five aids and two special aids. It was agreed that each division appoint its own Marshal. A Committee on Route, composed of the following gentlemen, was appointed:—C. Stewart, Taylor Hose; C. C. Cummings, Vigilant Engine; James P. Verden, Fame Hose; W. Osleck, Fairmount Hose, and William H. Boddy, Diligent Hose. The meeting adjourned to reassemble at the house of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, Ninth street, above Poplar, on next Wednesday evening.

—A new Bakers' Union was formed last evening at the hall Eighth and Callowhill streets.

—The funeral of the late John L. Smith, another of the members of the Philadelphia Hose Company, who died from injuries received at the burning of Newhall, Borie & Co.'s sugar refinery, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence in Archbold place, Race street, above Thirteenth. The deceased was a member of the St. Charles, Continental, and Enterprise Beneficial Societies, each of which were represented at the funeral by delegations of their members. The Philadelphia Hose Company turned out in full force in citizens' dress. Delegations from the Delaware Fire Company, Good Will Engine Company, and Harmony were also present.

—A meeting of the Marshals and Assistant Marshals of the different lodges of the American Protestant Association was held last evening at their hall, on Locust street, above Broad, to arrange the route of the parade of the Order, to come off on the 8th of September. John Fullerton, of Lodge No. 15, Chief Marshal, presided. After some discussion, the following route was adopted:—The line of parade to form on Broad street, right resting on Chesnut, countermarch on Broad street, down Chesnut to Second, down Second to Christian, up Christian to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Fitzwater, up Fitzwater to Sixteenth, up Sixteenth to South, up South to Twentieth, up Twentieth to Arch, up Arch to Twenty-first, up Twenty-first to Green, down Green to Broad, up Broad to Columbia avenue, down Columbia avenue to Frankford road, down Frankford road to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue to Sixth, and there dismiss.

It was stated that the members of the Grand Lodge will be in the line and conveyed over the route in carriages. There will also be in the line representatives from the different States and members of the National Grand Lodge, making in all about five thousand men, all of whom will be dressed in black suits and wear black hats and white gloves. The members of each lodge will carry a banner, with the name and number of the lodge inscribed upon it. A large cavalcade will also accompany the parade.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 117¾.

—Counterfeit twenties on the Shoe and Leather Bank are said to be plenty in New York.

—Joe Coburn, the pugilist, was arrested in New York yesterday, for grand larceny.

—A neutrality proclamation has been prepared and submitted for the President's approval.

—Hon. John A. Bingham has been renominated for Congress in the Sixteenth Ohio district.

—On the 24th ultimo the bark Eagle was struck by lightning on the Bahamas, and became a total loss. The crew were saved.

—A New York store was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and one of the clerks murdered. One of the murderers was arrested.

—Secretary Cox has made arrangements with the Indian Bureau for restoring the agencies, hitherto held by army officers, to civil control.

—Secretary Robeson's order to Admiral Glisson to send a war vessel up the Elbe and Weser, and along the Baltic, was at the request of a number of citizens sojourning in North Germany.

—The Brooklyn *Union* is responsible for the assertion that Judge McCunn, who recently went to Europe, is a defaulter, and is devoting the proceeds of his "irregularities" to the purchase of real estate in England.

—There was a large and influential meeting at Harrisburg last evening to express sympathy with the Prussians, and to take steps towards raising a fund for the relief of the wounded and the families of those killed.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE PRUSSIAN NATIONAL LOAN—SCENES IN PARIS AND CHALONS—NAVAL MOVEMENTS—FRENCH BLOCKADE OF THE PRUSSIAN SEABOARD—GENERAL LE BŒUF—GENERAL SHERIDAN AND THE GERMAN ARMY.

Special to the N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A correspondent writes from Berlin on Sunday that the attempt to raise a national loan of 120,000,000 thalers has broken down.

Up to yesterday the subscription reached 50,000,000 only, but this loan did not pretend to offer a chance of favorable investment. As yet there is no prospect of Prussia imitating the example of France, and stopping the conversion of notes of the Bank of Prussia. There is no run on the Bank but what the actual shortness of the money market has produced. Of want of confidence there are nowhere any symptoms.

A special correspondent writes from Chalons on Sunday, that ten thousand wounded are being brought into camp. The town and camp present scenes of disorder and dissipation. The soldiers are shouting, and the drinking cafes and streets are filled with prostitutes, and there is no restraint of order or decency among the officers or soldiers. If another battle is lost it will be a massacre.

Disturbances in Paris have unsettled the Garde Mobile, half of whom would break away and return in case of revolution. The regular army is still true to the Emperor, but nobody else. The advance of the Prussians beyond Metz is known, but a great force will remain there.

The same correspondent writes that the Pont-a-Mousson affair was serious.

Six or seven trains were started from Chalons for Metz in rapid succession, carrying out 7000 soldiers near Pont-a-Mousson. They found the railway cut, and the Prussian artillery opened on the trains, which moved back as rapidly as possible, but a panic began, and though only two men were killed, many jumped from the trains while moving rapidly. The trains finally got away without much loss.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Despatches received today at the Prussian embassy here confirm the Prussian successes on Sunday, but do not throw much light on subsequent events.

Our special correspondent writes from Hamburg on Sunday that the second division of the French fleet was seen twenty miles west southwest of Heligoland, steering east.

The German fleet at Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven put to sea, and cannonading has since been heard. French delays are unaccountable. They might have taken Cuxhaven, completely commanding the entrance to the Elbe, but it is now well fortified.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Another Prussian note divulging certain negotiations of France is published to-day. Its contents are similar to those of the documents already made public.

SAARBRUCK, Aug. 17.—King William has appointed General Bouin governor-general of Lorraine, and General Bismarck Bohlen governor-general of Alsace.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 17.—General Sheridan, with Consul General Webster, has, through the good offices of Minister Bancroft, been cheerfully accorded permission by the military authorities to follow the campaign with the headquarters of the King.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes this morning the following notification of the blockade of the coast of Germany and Prussian States:—

The undersigned, Vice-Admiral, commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the Emperor of the French in the North Sea, considering the state of war between France and Prussia, as well as States of the North German Confederation, in virtue of the power in us vested, declare that, from and after the 16th day of August, 1870, the coasts of Prussia and the North German Confederation, extending from the island of Borkum to the north of Eider, with all its ports, harbors, river, roads, etc., in a state of effective blockade by the naval forces placed in our command, and that friendly or neutral vessels shall be allowed ten days in which to finish loading and quit blockaded ports. Proceedings will be instituted against all vessels which shall try to break through said blockade according to international laws and treaties now in force with neutral powers.

Given on board the French Emperor's iron-clad Magnanime, stationed between the English island of Heligoland and the Prussian coast, the 12th day of August, 1870. FOURICHON,

Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

PARIS, Aug 17.—Gossip has it that Le Bœuf's wife is a Prussian, and that the General is confined in the prison of Vincennes.

The following official despatch is just made public:—

METZ, Aug. 17—3 P. M.—We had a serious engagement yesterday, the 16th, near Gravelotte. We gained an advantage, but lost heavily.

[Note.—Gravelotte is a small village six miles southwest of Metz and two miles west of the Moselle.]

FARRAGUT.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE GREAT NAVAL HERO—IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF MOURNERS—THE PROCESSION—TRIBUTES OF RESPECT, ETC.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 17.—The funeral of Admiral Farragut, held in this city, was attended by a larger concourse of people than ever before assembled in this State for a similar occasion. The weather was clear and cool. At an early hour people began to come in from the surrounding country.

Owing to the late arrivals of the trains from Boston, which brought large numbers of officers of the army and navy, as well as men of note in civil life, the cortege did not leave the navy yard until past 11 o'clock. It left the residence of Commodore Pennock, escorted by the marine corps of this naval station and Charlestown, and a detachment of United States troops, and was brought to the navy yard landing in this city by the United States steamer Speedwell.

Here they were joined by the Head Guards of Manchester. The remains were inclosed in an elegant metallic coffin, heavily laden with flowers, and were borne on the bier from the steamer by ten seamen from the United States receiving ship Vandalia, and placed in the hearse, which then took its place in the procession.

On either side walked pall-bearers, twelve in number, officers of the army and navy, viz.:—Rear-Admiral Thatcher, Commodore Steadman, Commodore Badger, Captains Parrott and Wild, Paymaster Watson, the Surgeon of the Vandalia, Chief Engineer McCaully, the commander of the Marine Corps of Boston, General McDowell, and General Foster.

The procession was formed as follows:—The officiating clergymen and surgeons preceding the remains of the honored dead, then a double line of carriages, containing Mrs. Farragut and her son, ex-Secretaries Welles and Fox, Senators Cragin, Patterson, and Wilson, General Banks, and many dignitaries. Following these came a line of nearly a mile in length, consisting of seamen of the United States navy and officers of the army, officers of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, Grand Army of the Republic, the Fire Department of this city, societies of Odd Fellows and Masons of this city, members of the press, the city government, the Collector of the Port, and officers of the customs of this city and Boston, State officials of this and other States, foreign officers and members of Congress, ex-Senators and members, with ex-Governors of several States, and citizens on foot and in carriages. So much time was consumed in organizing the long line that it was nearly 1:30 o'clock before the head of the procession reached the church. A dense crowd of people, on foot and in carriages, filled all the streets along the line of the procession.

All the public buildings were draped, and also most places of business and many private residences.

During the hour which was consumed in forming the procession and marching to the church, all the bells in the city tolled, and minute guns were fired from the navy yard and Government ships in the harbor.

All business was suspended throughout the city, and the Government buildings were closed.

St. John's Episcopal Church, where the funeral service was held, was draped in an appropriate manner. There were festoons on the communion table, which held a beautiful cross three feet high, on either side of which was a large bouquet. The religious exercises at the church were the ceremonies of the Episcopal service, and were conducted by Rev. R. W. Clark, assisted by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of New York.

The singing was by a quartette of gentlemen.

After the close of the burial service, which was read by Dr. Montgomery, the quartette sung the hymn "Jesus, Saviour of my soul," etc.

Dr. Montgomery then made a brief address to the mourners and congregation.

The services were concluded by Rev. Dr. Clark.

There was an immense crowd outside, unable to get within hearing distance of the church, but who patiently waited until the remains were brought and placed in the tomb, which opens from the street just north of the church. The usual rites of the Episcopal service were observed, Masonic honors were paid, and three volleys were fired by the military escort, when the last earthly remains of Admiral Farragut were laid away.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5:13 | MOON RISES.....10:49
SUN SETS..... 6:54 | HIGH WATER.....6:09

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

THOMAS G. HOOD,
CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN,
THOMAS C. HAND,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 25
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	July 26
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 27
Paraguay	London	New York	July 30
Winchester	Aspinwall	New York	July 31
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Aug. 2
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 3
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 6
India	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 6
Batavia	Liverpool	New York via B.	Aug. 9
Leopold I	Antwerp	New York	Aug. 10
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10
Holland	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 20
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 20
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 20
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 20
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	Aug. 23
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Denmark	New York	Havre	Aug. 24
Paraguay	New York	London	Aug. 27
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
India	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 27
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Missouri	New York	Havana	Aug. 18
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 19
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug. 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 20
City of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Aug. 20
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Aug. 20
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 26

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. schr Hector, Hackett, Halifax, N. S., L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr H. Curtis, Curtis, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, Portland, Souder & Adams.
Schr May Monroe, Hux, Portland, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Ital. brig Pacifico, Saverese, from Palermo June 19, with fruit, etc., to Paul Pohl, Jr.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, 8 days fm Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, from South Norwalk.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, and Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tugs Hudson, Nicholson, and G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 17.—Two barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

U. S. Grant, with empty bbls., and A. H. Griswold, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 17.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Albemarle, Charles French, C. Downer, Moonlight Rover, R. J. Chard, Lady Loretta, and Mary N., all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 17.—The Mary Dunn, with grain, for New York; James Loughney, with coal, from Trenton for New York; and S. A. Clark, with sand, for New York, left yesterday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 18.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

James D. Smith, with flint to Baeder, Adamson & Co.
J. J. Kimerly, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
F. Coleman, with lumber to A. J. Geiger.
Dodge Mills, with lumber, for New York.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 17—A. M.—A full-rigged brig from above is anchored off the harbor. Vessels inside unchanged since last night.

Wind S. E.; very light. Thermometer, 82.

P. M.—Passed in to-day, bark Vasa, 40 days from London; bark Eliza Avalina, from Boston; brig Tapfern, from London; and a brig unknown. On 14th, spoke ship Island Home, off Absecom, for Baltimore; on 16th, bark Meaco, from Cardenas, off C. M. lightship, for New York.

Vessels in harbor unchanged.

Wind S. Thermometer, 81.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, from Liverpool, Queenstown, Halifax, and Boston, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Russia, Lott, from New York 10th inst. for Liverpool, was passed on the 12th, lat. 45, long. 54.

Steamer Huntsville, from New York, arrived at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Ashland, for New York, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamer J. S. Green, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 15th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

N. G. bark Kosmos, Wiencks, hence for Hamburg, at Sicily 5th inst.

N. G. bark Isabella, Maur, hence for Bremen, at Sicily 5th inst.

Br. bark Gipsey, Cramor, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.

Bark Laboramus, Porter, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, off Isle of Wight 5th inst.

Bark J. H. Pearson, Taylor, hence for Stettin, at Helsingfors 2d inst.

Bark Ankathor, Hendricksen, hence, at Swinemunde 20th ult.

Bark Dr. Charles Tupper, Chambers, hence for Antwerp, passed St. Albans 5th inst. up channel.

Bark Heroine, Mayo, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

Nor. brig Gea, Pedersen, hence for Riga, was off Lowestoff 30th ult.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, hence for Bath, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Brig Messagiero, Ambrosans, hence, at Genoa 2d instant.

Brig Jose A. Deveraux, Clark, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 4th inst.

Brig Georgiana F. Geery, Conklin, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.

Brig B. Young, Joy, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst., and sailed again.

Brig Lima, Hill, hence, at Brunswick, Ga., 6th inst., and remained 12th.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 15th inst.

Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, at Lanesville 14th inst. from Lynn, to load stone for Philadelphia.

Schrs American Eagle, Shaw; J. S. Welden, Crowell; and S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, hence, at Providence 15th inst.

Schrs M. H. Read, Benson, for Philadelphia, and Ella Hay, Haskell, for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from Providence 15th inst.

Schr Goddess, Kelley, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 15th inst.

Schr William McCabe, Robinson, hence for Boston, at Newport A. M. 15th inst.

Schr West Wind, Townsend, for Philadelphia, s'd from Fall River 15th inst.

Schr Annie V. Berghen, Thompson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 14th inst.

Schr Benjamin Strong, Brown, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.

Schrs J. H. Gallagher, Boyle, and S. H. Sample, Little, hence, at Norfolk 15th inst.

Schrs Vapon, Johnson, from Hartford for Trenton; Wave, Warwick, from Trenton for Hartford; and Ann Twibill, Davis, from Elizabethport for Hartford, passed Heil Gate 16th inst.

Schrs Polly Price, Townsend; G. B. McFarland, McFarland; and Restless, Baxter, from Boston for Philadelphia; John A. Griffin, Kinney, from Small's Landing, Me., for do.; Milton, Eldridge, Harwich, for do., at Holmes' Hole 13th inst. Sailed, schr E. F. Cabads.

Schrs S. L. Russell, Smith; C. W. Locke, Huntley; Sarah J. Bright, Shaw; and Thomas Clyde, Cain, from Boston for Philadelphia; T. S. McLellan, Farr, from Portland for do.; Harriet Fuller, Willard, from Philadelphia for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst., and sailed again.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Portland *Press* of the 15th inst. says:—The work on the new lighthouse on Half Way Rock has been suspended in consequence of the appropriation being used up.

It is stated that the superintendent of the lighthouse at Race Rock, on the western end of Fisher Island, has been compelled to stop work on account of the recent decision of Attorney-General Akerman, that unexpended balances of former appropriations cannot be made available.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE VINEGARS FOR PICKLING.

LONDON MALT VINEGAR,

FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR,

VERY OLD AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the

Finest Groceries to Select From,

And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

8 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

NEW No. 1 MACKEREL,

IN KITTS.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS

10 15 1m DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	95,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
846,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	846,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value,	$1,255,270·0
Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	223,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,544
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	85,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,630
Loans on Collateral Security	52,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jackson	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 8 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 ..... 550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIR

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1870.

THE IMPERIAL INDICATOR OF ARMY MOVEMENTS.

If Napoleon has served no other good purpose in the present war, he has at least furnished by his individual movements a fair indication of the direction in which the tide of battle has turned. Despite the conflicting reports of various engagements and diverse theories of contemplated or completed military operations, a close approximation to the truth may be gleaned from the record of his peregrinations. Anxious to be at the front whenever there is a possibility of achieving a French victory, he smells danger from afar, and is the first to flee when a retrograde movement is rendered necessary by the determined way the Germans have adopted of pushing things. At the first and only French victory, at Saarbruck, Napoleon was of course present, and the detailed accounts of that affair describe with touching minuteness how bravely and skilfully he compelled a small Prussian force to retreat before an overwhelming French force, and how warmly he was congratulated by the courtiers of the camp on the splendor of this achievement. But when real war commenced the glories of Saarbruck quickly paled, and finding that there was harder work to be done at the front than he had bargained for, Napoleon was the first to seek shelter behind the strong walls of Metz—this individual retreat typifying the retreat of the whole army, for the paramount object of its existence, under imperial mismanagement, is made the protection of the Emperor.

Then, when dangers thickened around Metz, the degenerate nephew of a great uncle was the first to fall back to Verdun, and his despatch announcing this fact told more plainly than a circumstantial newspaper report that his army was about to follow in the same direction. Although absurd gasconade was intermingled with his sentences, they told a story of disaster and defeat as significant as if he had repeated to the world the exclamation which he is reported to repeat to himself, and which has been freely translated into English by the phrase:—"I have got a sockdolager!"

This imperial indicator of army movements has since turned up at Chalons, and this last change of base foreshadows a determination to select that famous battle-ground as the scene of the decisive conflict of the war. If the French cannot make a stand there, all hope of resisting the victorious advance of the Germans must be abandoned by the Empeperor and the Empire, and there will be no alternative left but a humiliating surrender, or the establishment of a republic that will once more inspire France with the heroic feeling that wells up in the breasts of brave men when they are fighting for their country and themselves, instead of striving to perpetuate a rotten dynasty.

Good management, skilful generalship, and continued activity in Paris in forwarding reinforcements and supplies may enable Napoleon to render Chalons an impassable barrier. But the Germans harass his regular army so incessantly, and they have already done so much to destroy and dispirit it, that the remnants which reach Chalons will be terribly shattered, while the new recruits, who have arrived there from the rear, are said to be fearfully demoralized. They lack the incentives which made the old republican armies invincible; and while they are, doubtless, anxious to save their country, they would fight with much greater zeal under a republican government than under the rule of the Imperial indicator who is the author of all their present woes.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

We yesterday published an article from *Putnam's Magazine* by General Alvord, which gave a very clear and explicit statement of the controversy between the United States and England with regard to the possession of the island of San Juan, which, if allowed to remain in the hands of the British, will, in conjunction with their strong positionon Vancouver's Island, enable them practically to command the northwestern outlet of our dominions. This controversy is a part of the legacy left us by the irresolution of President Polk and his advisers, who allowed themselves to be bullied into yielding everything of importance in the Northwest that England demanded; and instead of fighting for the line of 54 degrees 40 minutes, consented to the boundary of the 49th parallel, and moreover gave up Vancouver's Island, which General Alvord rightly says "frowns down upon all our possessions in that quarter." When the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, was concluded, all the territory involved in the controversy was an uninhabited wilderness. Gold had not been discovered in California, and there seemed no prospect whatever that the Pacific coast would be settled and organized into States for many years to come. That the Government yielded as it did to the demands of England was because it appeared to be a piece of folly to involve the two countries in a war on account of a desert far removed from civilization, and which might never be of use to anybody. It was a mistake on our part, and in the future it ought to be held as an axiom in American diplomacy that we always will make a mistake if we yield in the slightest degree to the demand or pretensions of England in any controversy we may have with her. Two years after the Northwest boundary treaty was concluded the discovery of gold was made in California, and the entire relations of the Pacific coast to the rest of the country were changed. In less than a quarter of a century from the day when we yielded to England the immense strip of territory included between the 49th parallel of north latitude and the parallel of 54 deg. 40 min., with its coast line, and the great island of Vancouver, States and Territories have sprung up on the Pacific slope which rival those of the East in population and wealth, and a second grand transcontinental railway is being built which will have its terminus at Puget Sound, one of the outlets to the Pacific Ocean which are frowned upon by British guns from Vancouver's Island. Having given up this territory, however, there is nothing for us to do but to abide by our bargain, but for the United States to yield a single point in its claims to the island of San Juan and the adjacent archipelego would be the height of folly. General Alvord clearly shows in the paper which we published yesterday that when the treaty of 1846 was made there was no misunderstanding whatever on this point, and that the British claim to the island of San Juan was trumped up afterwards, and with characteristic insolence Lord Russell and other English statesmen who have discussed the matter have refused to listen to any proposition for a settlement of the controversy that will not leave them in possession of the disputed territory. About the time of the breaking out of the rebellion there was a prospect of a difficulty between the United States and England with regard to this island, but as we had something to attend to just then, a compromise was effected by General Scott, who proposed the joint occupation of the island by the forces of the two countries, until diplomacy should decide which party it belonged to. Since then the subject has been lost sight of amid the press of weightier matters, but the fact that the Northern Pacific Railroad will terminate at Puget Sound is bringing it prominently before the public again; and the time has arrived when the dispute ought to be settled finally and forever by our taking possession of San Juan Island and the Haro Archipelago—quietly if we can, forcibly if we must. It would be a crime of the first magnitude for the United States to enter upon a war with England out of mere greed for the acquisition of territory; but it would be worse than a crime—a blunder—for us to be bullied into giving up what rightfully belongs to us for the sake of avoiding a contest. There is no danger, however, that England will attempt to get up a fight on this subject, and our Government can procure a settlement of the controversy, if it will, by simply asserting its rights and refusing to listen to any compromise or to any proposition for arbitration. The Northern Pacific Railroad will be completed before many years, and it is therefore important that a definite movement for the settlement of the dispute should be commenced at once, and any new negotiations should be entered into with a fixed determination on our part to obtain what we want at all hazards.

PIOUS INDIAN AGENTS.

The Indian Bureau has come to the important determination to pay more attention than heretofore to the moral qualifications and capacity of its agents; and we are informed that, whenever practicable, such agents, before appointment, will be required to have the endorsement of the religious bodies to which they may respectively belong, as in the case of the Quakers appointed a year ago. If it were possible to obtain truly pious men to act as Indian agents, the country might expect a very great improvement in the relations between the Indians and the white race on the Western plains; but our faith in the ability or disposition of the men who really control the Indian Bureau to make such selections as will lead to desirable results is exceedingly limited. We have too often seen examples of robes borrowed from Heaven to serve the devil in to expect any great moral improvement in the Indian agents appointed under a system that is corrupt and rotten to the core, and one of the evil effects of sending out the Quakers last year was that it set a bad precedent. While we have every reason to hope for good results from the missionary enterprises set on foot and supported by the different religious bodies of the country, we have no faith whatever in missionaries sent out under the auspices of the Government. It may not be complimentary to the religious people of the nation, but it is nevertheless a solemn truth, that it is one of the easiest things in the world for a man of no character whatever to obtain an endorsement from a church congregation or the prominent officials or members of almost any of the different denominations. While this announcement from the Indian Bureau may mean that an effort will be made in good faith to appoint a better class of men than heretofore as agents, it looks very much as if the old Indian ring which for years past has been plundering both the Government and the Indians has taken a hint from the appointment of the Quaker agents, and has come to the conclusion that it will pay to cover its iniquities with the garb of religion; and there is a prospect ahead that the poor savages will be swindled worse in the future than they have been in the past. The fact of the matter is that the whole system of Indian agencies, like that of Pension agencies, has become so corrupt that no good can be expected from it, and the only way to effect a reform is to break it up entirely and to transfer the management of our Indian affairs to the army. That Congress would not consent to take this step is because the Indian ring is strong enough to effectually resist any change that will deprive it of its opportunities for plunder, and it is scarcely possible to expect an improvemont so long as Congressmen, rather than turn their friends and partisans out of office, prefer that bloodshed and rapine shall continue upon the frontier indefinitely.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET. Boys, Youths, Gentlemen, Coolly Clad.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Republican City Executive Committee, the various Republican Ward Executive Committees will elect three Delegates from each ward to a Convention, to be held in the OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on MONDAY, September 12, 1870, for the purpose of revising the rules for the government of the Union Republican party.

By order of Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, Secretaries.
8 13 stuth 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 218½ WALNUT Street—Room 17.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.
(being ten cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from August 18th to 26th.

M. B. KELLY, Treasurer
8 10 14t*

☞ SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WEST JERSEY RAILROADS, CAMDEN, N. J.

NOTICE.—The West Jersey Railroad Company will run their last local Excursion for this year to Cape May on FRIDAY, Aug. 19, 1870.

Last Boat leaves Market Street Wharf at 6 A. M.
Excursion Fare, $2.
Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street and Market Street Wharf.

W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
8 18 2t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 531 tf 4p

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
ABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, 25 FIFTH and WALNUT ents, treets.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 302 BROADWAY,
New York.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

CLOTHING.

DOWN!
DOWN!
DOWN!
IT GOES!

The Balance of our stock must GO
We're selling off so monstrous LOW
The price of every garment's DOWN
Cheaper than anywhere else in TOWN

Nobody can beat us
This summer
On the prices
of every variety
of FINE SUMMER SUITS.

If you want them really

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

The place to come for them is the

GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO,
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

EXCURSIONS.

MUNDY'S
Thirteenth Annual Moonlight Excursion
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, August 20, 1870.

Last boat leaves VINE STREET FERRY at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets, $1 50, round trip.
For sale at Trenwith's Bazaar, No. 614 Chesnut street; Wm. Mann's, No. 105 South Fifth street, and Vine Street Ferry. 8 13 3t

MITCHELL EXCURSION
GOES AUGUST 23, 1870.
Stops Two Days at International Hotel, Niagara Falls.

Fare, $13 round trip; $3 00 per day at Hotel.

Get your tickets by Saturday from

W. F. Smith, No. 112 South Fourth street.
R. M. Foust, No. 112 South Fourth street.
H. S. Roner, No. 37 South Front street.
William Hopkin, Germantown.
E. M. Firth, Germantown.
N. Van Horn, No. 811 Chesnut street. [8 18 3t*

GRAND VISITATION OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
(in full uniform)
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
ON
FRIDAY, August 19, 1870,
remaining until
MONDAY AFTERNOON, 22d.

The various Commanderies of Knights Templar have made arrangements for a repetition of their visit to Atlantic City this season, leaving VINE Street Ferry at 3:30 P. M.,

ON FRIDAY, August 19.

PROGRAMME WHILE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Complimentary Hops will be given at each of the hotels by the proprietors.

SATURDAY.

At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for parade on the beach.

At 8 P. M. the "Grand Knight Templar's Reception" will be given at headquarters, under the auspices of Cyrene Commandery, preceded by a display of fireworks illustrating Masonic emblems.

SUNDAY.

Rev. Sir WM. H. JEFFERYS, E. G. P. of New Jersey, and Rev. Sir ROBERT PATTISON, D. D., P. E. G. P. of Pennsylvania, will lead in devotion, in the Methodist Church.

MONDAY.

At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for the Grand Review before the Grand Officers.

Sir WM. WALLACE GOODWIN, P. E. C. Cyrene Commandery and E. G. G. of New Jersey, will have general command.

General Headquarters will be at the Sea-View Excursion House.

See time table for running of trains, etc. 8 16 5t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THE STORE PROPERTY
No. 722 CHESNUT STREET,

Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high.

Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M.

THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10 tf DELANCO, N. J.

MAPLE LAWN.
Beautiful Country Seat at Holmesburg.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. BENNERS, Deceased.

Containing 8 acres; large frontage. Part could be cut into building lots. Good improvements, convenient to station, schools, churches, and stores.

For sale on easy terms. Apply to

EDWIN H. FITLER,
EXECUTOR,
7 28 stuth18t* No. 23 North WATER Street.

BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets, three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout.

ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 100 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.

ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit tenant.

R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.
8 13 thstu

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country.

R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.
8 13 thstu tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS.—HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices.

Address immediately, FINLEY,
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.

Apply to AARON HURLEY,
8 15 No. 209 S. SEVENTH Street.

WANTS.

OIL CANVASSER WANTED.—ONE WHO IS well acquainted with the city trade. Good inducements offered. Address, with references, Box No. 1798. 8 17 3t *rp

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK HOUSE, A COMPETENT PERSON acquainted with and accustomed to selling to the DRY GOODS TRADE in this city, to take charge of their Branch here, already established. Address in full "A." *Telegraph* Office. 1t*

$25,000—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old-established business that will net that amount per year.

Address, T. J. W.
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.

EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.

Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.

1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.

Next session begins September 12. Circulars at LEE & WALKER'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

8 13 W. STRONG.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address

REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 1 1tf Principals.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.
8 8

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles west of Boston. Instruction thorough, careful, complete. Advantages for Music, Painting, French and German, unsurpassed. Particular attention paid to common and solid branches. Teachers chosen with great care. Number limited to forty. Next year begins September 15.

8 13 6w† Address CHAS. W. CUSHING.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street.

Particulars from circulars. 8 13 tO 1

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH Avenue, and corner of SECOND Avenue and ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FOURTH Streets, will Reopen in HARLEM, September 19, and on FIFTH Avenue September 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College Building.

8 15 2m† H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., Prresident.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR TRENTON, New Jersey; a first-class school for both sexes; comfort and progress of the students guaranteed; total cost in common English $210 per year. Next term begins September 1. Discount of 20 per cent. of clergymen. 8 18 2m†

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The session will open on MONDAY, September 5. Applications may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the evening. JAMES M. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.
8 15 mwf t9 1

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.

CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M., Principal.
8 18 1m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30tf

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t*

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD3t ABOVE CHESNUT.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp1

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 11 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 22d instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the east side of Ninth street, from Coates street to the south curb line of Wallace street, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of October, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
8 18 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

HOTELS.

STOCKTON HOUSE,
Cape May, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15.

TERMS.—To September 1, $4 50 per day; $28 per week. From September 1, $3 50 per day; $21 per week.

CHARLES DUFFY,
PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Continental Hotel,
8 15 6t Philadelphia.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.

Good accommodations can be had at this FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Address

8 17 10trp* LYCETT & SAWYER, Proprietors.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mackenzie's Life of Dickens,
Price $1·60,

Usual price by subscription agents, $2·00.

Mark Twain's Innocents Abroad. 8vo.

And all other subscription books for sale by

PORTER & COATES,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
8 16 3t PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS
RETAIL SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY Street
Philadelphia,
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc.
OF
Superior Styles and Finish
AT
Wholesale and Retail.

WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths3m4p

CORNELIUS & SONS.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF CORNELIUS & BAKER HAVING been dissolved, the undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BAKER, ARNOLD & CO., for the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures.

Manufactory S. W. corner TWELFTH and BROWN Streets. Salesrooms at the old stand, No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM C. BAKER,
CRAWFORD ARNOLD,
ROBERT C. BAKER.

Philadelphia July 1, 1870. 8 15 6t

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17, 1870.

Crime and Correspondence.

Newspaper coirespondents are sometimes blamed because the majority of their correspondence is based upon crime, sin, and error. The blame is not pronounced in wisdom and is unjust. The hypercritical reader forgets that the vast majority of the history of the world consists of accounts of the same nature, only upon a larger scale. To say that one is human is almost the same thing as to say he sins and suffers, and the correspondent who deals with the bright side only of life but partially does his duty. To relate, in a straightforward manner, facts of which sin and suffering have a large share, is a thing very different from what it is to place perpetually before the public scenes of imaginary crime and woe, for the miserable sake merely of "being read" and creating a sensation. A story of deserved or of undeserved suffering always carries its own moral with it, unless the crime or error which induced it is of such a nature as had better not be generally known. There are certain crimes which bring upon innocent victims an incalculable amount of shame and anguish, but which, from the very hideousness of their nature, ought not to be mentioned either in public or private, more than is necessary to keep them in odium. It is upon the details surrounding an immorality of this nature that the tingling sensation-seeker pounces. Like lightning that, without striking, fitfully illuminates a picturesque but ghastly ruin, so he plays round the morbid piquancy and brings its sensual secrecies to light without once venturing to actually touch them. He gloats upon the subject over which he moralizes, and squeezes out a sermon which is worse than the sin that wrung it forth. Under the present constitution of things, suffering and sin always must form a very large basis for newspaper writing, and it is perfectly unobjectionable that they should do so. It is against the kind of sin which correspondents too often take for their texts, and against the tone in which such sin is spoken of, that wholesale objections can justly be urged. If I were asked what kind of people the gossipy correspondent is most fond of chatting about, I should reply that, for the most part, they belong to those who break the seventh commandment and do not keep the eighth.

Farragut and the Flags.

The impartiality with which great men are honored in this life is not often illustrated more strikingly than it was on Monday and Tuesday in this city. Admiral Farragut died on Sunday. Until late on Tuesday afternoon no half-mast flag was raised over the City Hall, or over any other building that comes within the control of the corporation of New York. Think of that! When the half-mast flags were at last raised the procrastinated tribute was wrung forth by popular clamor. Contrast this shameful indifference to the virtues of a good and great United States citizen, who had used his goodness and greatness in the service of his country, with the ostentatious honors that, a few weeks ago, were paid to the memory of Florence Scannel, who, as the *Tribune* says, died "from the effects of wounds received in a fight in a rum-hole, whither he and his friends had gone for the avowed purpose of 'mashing' some opponents." At *that* decease, every flag appeared at half-mast, and the stars and stripes were obscured by crape. Remember, too, the apotheosis of John Real, and the vast multitudes that fringed the route of his funeral procession. Circumstances like these remind one that we are living in strange times, when an unspeakably corrupt system of politics erects ruffians into heroes, and treats the honorable dead, the chief servants and saviors of the nation, with shameful and hideous disrespect.

Mr. Barrett at Niblo's.

After eight years' absence from this city, Mr. Lawrence Barrett appeared at Niblo's Garden on Monday night in that absurd play *The Duke's Motto*. His capacity is that of a good leading stock performer. His audacity in venturing to appear in a character that Mr. Fechter, the greatest living representative of the romantic drama, had made peculiarly his own, has not been justified by the result. The performance is neat and spirited—that is all. The scenery of the play is elaborate and appropriate. Miss Moore, who gives the impression that she is always on the point of beautifully blubbering, is the "Blanche de Nevers," and Madame Ponisi is the "Duchess"—the old lady with the remarkable memory, who swears that a certain young lady is not her daughter, because she (the "Duchess") can't recognize her, and it has been only twenty years since they met. But what matters a trifling incongruity like this, when the necessary "effect" and "situation" are produced?

Plenty of Gilead but no Balm.

The census proves that we have plenty of city (though not perhaps so much as some of us try to make out that we have) and plenty of the miseries that usually beset a large city, but that we have not near so much compensation for them as we ought to enjoy. In other words, there is plenty of Gilead, but very little balm. Look at the Bay nuisances, and the imbecility of the Board of Health. The bay is filling with offal of every description, and, to all appearances, the Board of Health is powerless to prevent the evil, and even questions whether every other department of the city is not equally powerless. Contractors are, by law, required to move all offal beyond the city. For a time they evaded the law by manufacturing the offal, at one of the docks, into certain profitable substances. After a long struggle the Board of Health succeeded in abolishing *that* nuisance, and the disgusted contractors expressed their sentiments by chucking the offal into the Lower Bay. Literally they observe their contract, though certainly they violate its spirit. The Board of Health has followed them up, and done all it could to remedy the evil, but has discovered that its efforts are laughed at. The nuisance is continued, and the Lower Bay may be described as a sort of infernal manufactory, where Pestilence broods over his work before he issues forth to afflict New York. If no disease is generated there, it will not be because it was not presented with an ingenious pretext for making its appearance.

Country Cousins.

The country cousin is in town. He sitteth dumb and wondering in the Broadway stage, and forgetteth to hand up his fare. Surely the driver ringeth the bell in vain, for the country cousin is lost in the contemplation thereof and dreameth not that it is rung for him. At the end he seeth his error, and straightway asketh his neighbor if the fare be five cents or ten. Then he passeth up a ten dollar bill and the driver snatcheth it. And the country cousin quaketh as he heareth the sound of the driver's voice and knoweth that the driver sweareth. Yet a little while, and lo! the ten-dollar bill is returned though the opening with words which it is not lawful for a correspondent to utter, and the country cousin passeth it around, asking change and finding none, for no man will give unto him, because it is counterfeit. Then the country cousin getteth out of the stage, even out of that which is called the Broadway, and wisheth he were at home. And the rest of the acts of the country cousin, and all that he did away from home, are they not written under the head of "Crimes and Casualties" in the morning's newspapers? You bet!

ALI BABA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

From the Liverpool Mail, Aug. 6, 1870.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Insurance Company was held yesterday morning, at the Head Office of the Company, North John street, Liverpool, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company, and for the purpose of declaring the amount of profits up to the expiration of the last quinquennial period, to be set apart out of the Life Assurance Fund.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1869.

The Directors have the pleasing duty of reporting that the results of the year 1869 are highly satisfactory in both departments of the business.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The premiums for the period amount to £485,180 5s. 9d. ($2,425,900), and the losses to £290,685 10s. 11d. ($1,453,425), being an increase of premium and a decrease of loss as compared with the corresponding totals of the preceding twelve months. The net profit of the Department, including interest, amounts to £78,154 3s. 5d. ($390,770). With a single exception, this is the largest surplus that has been announced as the result of a year's operations since the establishment of the Company; and it is satisfactory to state that most of the Branches have contributed to it in some measure, the American Department being the only important one that shows a small adverse balance.

Your Directors have repeatedly had to refer to the fluctuations to which Fire Insurance business is exposed. The year now under review has been marked by the absence of fires of any serious extent, but it has been succeeded by a period equally distinguished for the number and severity of the losses which have occurred in various parts of the world. The Royal has shared in many of these, and so favorable a report as the one now presented cannot therefore be anticipated for the year 1870.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

It will be in the recollection of the shareholders that the results of the Quinquennial Valuation of the Liabilities of this Department now fall to be reported. Your Directors feel that more than the usual interest attaches to this investigation, in consequence of public attention having been prominently drawn during the past twelve months to the financial position of Life Offices by the failure of one large Company and the rumored difficulties of others.

For the better security of the public, a bill, which has just received the approval of the Legislature, will compel all Life Companies to publish, periodically, important information respecting their financial position and the means they possess of meeting their engagements. Your Directors approve of the salutary provisions of the measure, which enforce the publication of accounts upon all Companies, and, in order to afford an adequate confirmation of the accuracy of the statements of this Company, your Directors have adopted a further check, which they are satisfied will commend itself to every Shareholder and Assurer. A valuation of the Life Liabilities has been made by the officers of the Company as heretofore, and a totally independent valuation has been obtained from Mr. Samuel Brown, one of the most experienced Actuaries of the day. It is satisfactory to state that the two valuations were nearly identical in their results, although in the one case each Policy was valued separately, and in the other they were grouped in classes according to ages.

It is unnecessary to enter upon the details here, as they are given fully in the accompanying Reports by the Manager and Consulting Actuary, and it only remains to make the announcement that the amount of Profit accruing to the Shareholders for the transactions of the last Five Years is £81,933 6s. 8d. (409,665).

The results of the business for the last twelve months have been as follows:—

Total Income from Premiums, after deducting Reassurances.....	£313,420	14s. 8d.	($1,067,100)
Of which the 1248 New Proposals completed during the year have contributed, net.	£19,003	7s. 8d.	($95,015)
The Interest from Investments.....	£46,162	14s. 0d.	($230,810)
The Claims, including Payments of Bonus additions.	£104,383	9s. 6d.	($521,915)
New Annuities and Endowments, Purchase-money, and Premiums..	£16,827	4s. 2d.	($84,135)
The Interest placed to the credit of these Accounts..	£7,185	5s. 4d.	($35,925)
After Payment of all Claims, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, the amount added to the Life Funds for the year is..	£133,059	7s. 8d.	($665,295)

DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

The Directors beg now to recommend that a dividend of 3s. per share and a bonus of 4s. per share, and on the present occasion a farther bonus of 3s. per share from the Life Profits, together 10s. per share, free of income tax, be declared.

FUNDS.

After providing for payment of dividends and bonuses, the funds of the Company will stand as follows:—

Capital paid up..	£289,095	($1,445,475)
Reserve Fund and Profit and Loss Account.....	£286,925 10s.	($1,434,625)
Life Assurance Funds.....	£1,173,401 9s. 1d.	($5,867,005)

DIRECTORS.

The following Directors now retire, and are eligible for re-election:—

Michael Belcher, Esq., Roger L. Jones, Esq.,
Thomas Bouch, Esq. William Smith, Esq.,
Geo. H. Horsfall, Esq., Chas. Turner, Esq., M.P.

CHARLES TURNER, Chairman.

August 3, 1870.

A NORTHWESTERN ENTERPRISE.

The attention of the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH is called to the accompanying letter:—

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

We desire to call your attention to the new Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, which we are offering for sale.

A mortgage has been executed by the company to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, securing the payment of these bonds, which covers the entire property of the company, including its railway and branches, equipment and real estate.

The purpose of the company is to retire its present funded debt upon maturity into these bonds, thereby leaving them eventually the first and only mortgage upon its valuable property. The amount now offered for sale by us is limited to the surplus after providing for the present debt, as before mentioned. These bonds, payable July 1, 1900, are in two classes, viz.:—Coupon bonds of $1000 each, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and registered bonds, without coupons, bearing the same rate of interest payable quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October in each year; principal and interest both being payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York.

We would especially commend to your consideration this last-named class of bonds as affording security against loss by robbery, fire, or otherwise, the safety of both principal and interest being protected to the holder—which is not the case with registered coupon bonds, and the quarterly payment of interest, which is an entire] new feature in registered bonds.

The recognized importance of this well-known road, extending from Buffalo to Chicago, constituting with its branches a railway nearly one thousand miles in length, renders an extended notice unnecessary.

We are offering these bonds at 97½ and accrued interest from July 1, and shall be pleased to receive your orders.

Yours, respectfully,
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

P. S. Further information in regard to the above bonds will be cheerfully given at the banking house of

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 S. Third street, Philada.

CITY ITEMS.

ALPACA SACKS.
Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen Dusters.
White Duck Pants.
Fancy Linen Pants.
White Duck Pants.
White Marseilles Pants.
All kinds of Summer Clothing sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

YOUNG HEADS ON AGED SHOULDERS.—It is no longer a loathsome task to darken grey hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, effects the change without any unclean accompaniment. It is a limpid, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications determines the shade. No sediment, no stickiness, no darkened bottles! Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MILLIONS OF BOTTLES OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

CLEAR AS THE SKY is that balmy fluid which is taking the place of the unctuous compounds hitherto used for dyeing the hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is as cloudless as "the light in beauty's eyes," and it darkens grey hair to any shade from golden brown to perfect ebony. Sold by all druggists.

THE NEW SHADOW PHOTOGRAPHS and German Chromo Heads, made by A. K. P. TRASK, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

MARRIED.

FARIES—DUNLAP.—On Tuesday morning, August 16, by the Rev. J. B. Reimensnyder, Mr. JOHN S. FARIES to Miss EMMA L., daughter of William Dunlap, Esq., all of this city.

HARRIS—MUSSELMAN.—On Wednesday, August 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. F. D. Harris, Mr. W. WALLACE HARRIS, of Bloomfield, Conn., to Miss A. V. MUSSELMAN, of West Philadelphia. No cards.

MORLEY—BUMGARDNER.—On July 24, by the Rev. John H. Castle, Mr. GEORGE W. MORLEY to Miss KATE BUMGARDNER, of West Philadelphia.

DIED.

HAY.—On the 17th instant, WILLIAM HAY, in the 68th year of his age.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 306 S. Eleventh street, on Saturday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock.

McILROY.—On the 17th instant, SALLIE L. McILROY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas K. Finletter, No. 486 N. Third street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery. **

MERRICK.—At his residence near Germantown, after a short illness, SAMUEL V. MERRICK, in the 70th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. $

NICHOLSON.—At Cooper's Point, Camden, N. J., on Tuesday, August 16, 1870, FRANCES SLOCUM, wife of Samuel F. Nicholson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 69 State street, on Friday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock. **

DRY GOODS.

"AT THORNLEY'S."

ANOTHER SWEEPING REDUCTION.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

I am determined to clean out my SUMMER STOCK if the community need goods at HALF their usual price. I have went right through and marked prices down in some CASES FIFTY PER CENT., and in MANY CASES TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY PER CENT.

Lace Pointes from $4 to $55.
Lace Sacques from $10 to $35.
Thin Mixed Dress Goods.
Lawns, Percales and P. K's.
Black Hernanies and Grenadines.
Linens and Japanese Grass Cloths (for Suits).
Black Silks, Pongee Silks, Japanese Silks.
Kid Gloves, Parasols, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

A full stock of STAPLE and DOMESTIC GOODS,

"AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,"

NORTHEAST CORNER

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

8 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 833 AND 831 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 14

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 8 tfrp

Phætons,
Jenny Linds,
Buggies, Etc.,

AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

The Attitude of Austria.

French Strategic Moves.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Roderick Butler Case

Decoration of Soldiers' Cemeteries

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Pierre Bonaparte.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The *Gaulois* says Pierre Bonaparte has gone to Corsica.

The Attitude of Austria.

Paris journals comment bitterly upon the attitude of Austria, which is neutral in the present struggle, when with barely one hundred thousand troops she might avenge Sadowa.

French Strategy.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The *Times* says all day Monday and a good part of Tuesday the French were fighting their way to get a position against the enemy on the rear and flank. Progress was consequently slow. On Tuesday night they had gotten no further than Etain, sixteen miles from Metz. These are the only facts positively known.

War News in London.

London papers have some three hundred words of war despatches this morning less, and less fresh, than American papers have every day.

The Paris Defenses.

There is immense activity in the Paris defenses. Laborers are actually swarming on the fortifications. It is hinted that this measure of strengthening the works is due more to a wish to keep the dangerous class busy than to any actual fear.

One of Bismarck's "Schemes"

PARIS, Aug. 18.—*Le Pays* this morning says two days ago French vessels of war captured an English vessel in the English channel laden with articles contraband of war destined for Prussia. When the captain was questioned how he dare do this, he replied that he knew revolution was about to occur in Paris, and as the French fleet would, therefore, probably be recalled, he thought he could run the risk.

Le Pays comments upon this reply, and says that the same impression regarding revolutionary outbreaks in Paris exists in Germany, and is one of the schemes of Bismarck.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Diving for Treasure.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Divers at work on the wreck of the U. S. sloop-of-war Housatonic, sunk off Charleston, have raised a large banded rifle gun, 1200 feet of massive chain cable, three anchors, and a large quantity of miscellaneous articles.

Standing Cotton Sales.

Sales of standing cotton crops at 15 cents per pound are reported in the South.

From Bad to Worse.

A Memphis paper nominates ex-President Johnson as a candidate for the House of Representatives, to fill the vacancy which will probably result from the expulsion of Roderick R. Butler on account of pension frauds.

Population of Georgetown.

Full census returns of Georgetown, D. C., give a population of 11,385, a gain of over 3000 since the census of 1860.

The Soldiers' Cemeteries.

The Quartermaster-General's office is making arrangements for planting the national cemeteries throughout the country with trees, shrubbery and hedges, to relieve their present uninviting appearance.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R....c.	47-94	400 sh Read ls..b30.	48⅛
200 do.....	48		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 Leh R In...ls.	89¾	100 sh Read R...b3.	48
$10000 Am Gold..ls.	116	100 do. Monday.	47-94
$1400 City 6s, N..ls.	101½	100 do.....b30.	48
$2000 Leh V R n bds reg.....	100¾	100 do..rg&in.	47⅞
5 sh Leh Val.....	57¾	500 do..ls.b60.	48⅛
26 do...s5wn.	57¾	1500 do.....ls.	47⅞
10 sh Union Pas R	43	600 do.....ls.	57⅞
1 sh Cam & Am R.	115¾	100 sh O C&A R.... reg&in....	44⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5500 City 6s, N.	2d. 101½	100 sh Read R. Mon.	47⅞
$1500 do.....ls.	101⅜	100 do.....b60.	48
20 sh O C & A R...	45	100 do.....	47-81
100 do.....b30.	44⅞	200 do.....ls.	47⅞
20 sh Leh Val.....	57¾	100 do..s5&in.	47⅞
4 sh Penna R.....	58¾	100 sh Sch Nav Pf..	17
200 do.....	58¾	100 sh McClintk Oil.	⅜

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.*, PHILADELPHIA.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD.

7 14 thstu3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!

10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.

Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected

IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,

Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000,

Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

Send for maps and circulars.

For sale at 95 and accrued interest by

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,

COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.

8 6tf PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SHORE

AND

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK. 8 8 1m

Application may be made to Messrs. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

At 75, Interest Regularly Paid.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$60,000 SOUTH MOUNTAIN

IRON AND RAILROAD CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

At 75 and Accrued Interest,

SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD,

Finished and doing good business, and about 23,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,

7 27 tf Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

36 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 285

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Panic in Paris.

The Corps Legislatif.

No News for the People.

The Defense of Paris.

M. Ollivier's Exodus.

Ollivier's Exodus.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Ex-Minister Ollivier and wife have fled from Paris to Italy. They were hooted all the way.

Prince Napoleon

has sent all his valuables to Italy.

The French Panic.

The Prefect of the Seine urges the destruction of all railways and bridges, and the sending of all able-bodied men to Chalons.

The Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The last meeting of the Corps Legislatif was interesting. Great crowds of people had collected around the hall to hear the war news.

The National Guard was at its post to preserve order, but no soldiers were seen at the commencement of the session.

Count de Palikao, the new Minister of War, spoke as follows:—

"The Chamber will understand that I cannot give precise details as to the number of troops engaged, casualties, etc. I cannot even state the result of engagements, but I may say that the enemy has made an ineffectual attempt to capture Pfalzburg and lost fifteen hundred men killed. This repulse has had a great effect both on the enemy and the people of that part of France.

"The moment the Government has information of great movements now taking place I will communicate it to the Chambers."

The Minister then withdrew.

Deputy Jules Favre then took the floor and requested that the utmost severity be shown to the rioters and assassins of Villette.

M. Thiers suggested that in case of a siege of Paris peasants be allowed to enter the city with their grain and cattle, and that the State reimburse them for their property. He also recommended that the Chambers now meet daily.

Minister Duvernois, in reply to M. Thiers, said that the Government had intended to fully provision Paris.

The Deputies, after consultation, decided to meet again to-day.

The following news is official:—

General Frossard

is reported to have been seriously wounded in one of the battles around Metz.

French Reprisals.

Officers of the French fleet now in the Baltic have received orders to claim at each commercial port of Prussia an indemnity double the amount of each contribution exacted by Prussians in those parts of France now under their control.

The Paris Defenses.

The entire garrison of Paris is busy day and night making cartridges.

The *Opinion Nationale* complains of Count de Palikao's sluggishness.

By Saturday one thousand guns will be mounted on the Paris fortifications, one-fourth served by numerous but inexperienced hands.

The Garde Mobile.

General Meilinet has been assigned to the command of the Garde Mobile.

French Telegraphing Again Stopped.

Marshal Bazaine has again stopped all private telegraphing, as by that means news reaches Berlin by way of London.

Reported Naval Battle.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Advices have just been received here of a naval engagement off the coast the island of Rugen, in the Baltic. One division of the Prussian fleet, consisting of an aviso, and the gunboats Drache, Blitz, and Salamander, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, encountered the French fleet, consisting of four armored frigates, a corvette, and an aviso. The Prussian vessels soon withdrew without loss. The French fleet is now off Dornbusch.

BASE BALL.

Athletic vs. Mutual of New York.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE-BALL GROUNDS, Aug. 18.—About four thousand spectators are present this afternoon to witness the first match game of a regular series between the Mutuals of New York and the Athletics of this city. It was expected that there would be a difficulty about the selection of an umpire, but such was not the case, as both sides readily agreed upon Mr. Bomeisler, and the Mutuals having won, the game commenced at 3 o'clock, with the Athletics at the bat.

FIRST INNING.

Reach out at first by Swandell; McBride out on fly by Patterson; Malone out on strikes. No runs. Mutuals—Hatfield made first on hit. Eggler out by Pratt and Fisler; Patterson out by Bechtel; Nelson out by Radcliff and Fisler. No runs.

SECOND INNING.

Fisler out on foul bound. Sensenderfer out on fly by Nelson. Berry made third base on fine hit, but was left by Raddy going out on fly by Eggler. No runs.

Mutuals—E. Mills out on fly by Seusy. Martin made third on long hit between centre field and right field. C. Mills made second base on safe hit, Martin home. Walters made first on muff by Bechte. Swandell made second on safe hit, sending C. Mills home. Hatfield out at first by McBride and Fisler, who made magnificent stop and double play, putting Walters out at home base. Two runs.

THIRD INNING.

Bechtel out on strikes. Pratt out on foul fly by C. Mills. Reach made his first on safe hit. McBoide out on fly by Hatfield. No runs. Mutuals—Swangell out on fly by Pratt. Hatfield made his first on hit. Eggler and Patterson out by double play of Reach and Fisler.

FOURTH INNING.

Malone went out on fly, foul, by C. Mills. Fisler out at first by Nelson and E. Mills. Sensenderfer out on fly by Eggler. No runs.

Mutuals—Nelson out on fly by Berry. E. Mills, Morton, C. Mills, Walters, Swandell, and Eggler made runs. Hatfield caught on fly by McBride. Patterson out at first by Radcliffe and Fisler. Six runs.

The score now stands:—Athletic, 0; Mutual, 8.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—There are a thousand indications that the classics will not in the future maintain the same ascendancy that they have from the revival of learning almost to the present time; not that there is any danger of the study of classical literature falling into absolute neglect, for although it may be in a great measure superseded as a mere educator, it will be treasured, just as are the works of antique art, for its own great worth, and as a standard of taste and a means of culture. There is no doubt, however, that the study of the classics in the original will be confined to a comparatively small circle of scholars; but whatever may be the neglect into which they may fall, the subjects of which they treat have been so incorporated into our own literature that a certain amount of acquaintance with them will be necessary to every reader of books who wishes to read intelligently. For the benefit of such as have not the time, or perhaps not the inclination, to study the classic authors, the neat series of hand-books entitled "Ancient Classics for English Readers," edited by Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M. A., and published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., will be found to contain just the kind of information that is needed. We have before us abstracts of Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," prepared by the editor, and "Cæsar," prepared by Anthony Trollope.

These books give in a concise shape the story told by the respective authors whom they represent, together with the passages from the best translations as specimens of their style; and while they may not be satisfactory to scholars, they will be appreciated by ordinary readers, who will be able to gather from them just the kind of knowledge of the poets, philosophers, historians, and dramatists of Greece and Rome that is necessary to a proper understanding of the allusions constantly made to them by English writers. Of the projected series, "Homer," "Herodotus," and "Cæsar" have already been issued, and these will be followed by "Virgil," "Horace," "Æschuylus," "Sophocles," "Cicero," "Aristophanes," "Juvenal," and others.

—"The Feminine Soul," by Elizabeth Strutt, published by Henry H. and T. W. Carter, is a book that will scarcely suit the advanced ideas of the female reformers of this day, most of whom appear to have a standing grievance against the Almighty because He did not make them men, and against the masculine portion of the human race because they are incapable of assuming some of the most important duties that have by Providence been delegated to the sex feminine, and are therefore obliged to content themselves with such comparatively insignificant privileges as voting and earning bread and butter for their families. Miss Strutt is of the opinion that the feminine soul as well as the feminine body is cast in a different mould from that of the masculine, and that as a natural consequence the abilities, tastes, feelings, and aspirations of women must be different from those of men. While the spheres of action of the two sexes are in some respects widely divergent, one is nevertheless quite as important as the other, and according to Miss Strutt's view of the case, a woman with a mission will accomplish the object of her creation better by not forgetting that she is a woman than by attempting to usurp the prerogatives of masculinity. The book contains many sound and sensible ideas and some thoughts upon marriage and feminine duties that are worthy of the attention of the class of readers to which they are particularly addressed. Received from J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," a very pleasantly written story by the daughter of Charles Dickens, which originally appeared in *All the Year Round*, and which has achieved considerable popularity.

—Part 39 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" brings the work down to the title "Milford." In the article "Medici" a great mistake is made in styling the monument upon which are placed Michael Angelo's statues of Night and Day and the famous *Il Pensieroso* the tomb of Lorenzo the Magnificent. One of our contemporaries, in correcting the error of the editor of the "Encyclopedia" a few days ago, also made a mistake in stating that the statue of "the man thinking" represented Lorenzo II, Duke of Urbino, grandson of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and father of Catherine de Medici. The fact is that the statue in question represents Giuliano de Medici, Duke of Nemours, and son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, while the statue above the figures of Morning and Evening is that of Lorenzo II. We refer the editors of "Zell's Encyclopedia," and all others interested, to Herman Grimm's "Life of Michael Angelo," where the mistake of Vasari and others with regard to the statues in question is explained and corrected.

—The September numbers of *Arthur's Home Magazine* and *The Children's Hour* are nicely illustrated, and are filled with entertaining reading for old and young. Received from Turner & Co.

—*The Lady's Friend* for September, which has also been sent us by Turner & Co., has a steel-plate frontispiece entitled "The Twin Sleepers," a double-page colored fashion plate, and a variety of other illustrations. The literary contents comprise stories, sketches, poetry, and practical articles on housewifery that will be appreciated by the fair sex.

—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chestnut street, sends us the August numbers of *The Cornhill Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, *All the Year Round*, and *London Society*.

—A confidence operator, named W. H. Hall, recently attempted to work upon the sympathies of the Freemasons of Danbury, Vt., by saying that he had come from California, and had lost $500,000 by the way. He was obliged to haul off precipitately, in order to save himself from a ducking in a neighboring horse-pond.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The contents of the September number of *Lippincott's Magazine* are as follows:—

"Admetus," illustrated by E. B. Bensell, by Emma Lazarus; "The Story of the Sapphire," by Lucy Hamilton Hooper; "By Steam and Paddle to Manitoba," by John Lesperance; "About Dogs," by Donn Piatt; "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite, Part V, by Anthony Trollope; "Mexican Reminiscences;" "A Pilgrimage," by Barton Hill; "The House of Pennypacker & Son," by J. W. Watson; "Waifs from Field, Camp, and Garrison," by James Franklin Fitts; "On the Hypothesis of Evolution," III, concluded, by Edward D. Cope; "A Glimpse of Quebec," by John Esten Cooke; "My Story," by J. F. Stone; "Errata," by George H. Calvert; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

The following graceful sketch of a "pilgrimage" to the late home and the grave of Dickens, from the pen of Barton Hill, is as interesting as anything in the magazine. Mr. Hill's admirers will be pleased to see that he can write as well as he can act, although there is nothing surprising in this, as he had considerable experience as a printer and as a journalist before he adopted his present profession:—

I.

Wellington street, Strand! Close to the arteries of London, one of its important veins, and keeping up a healthy circulation. Teeming with life, a busy yet quiet thoroughfare. Among that hive of men too intent upon their labor to notice it or you, and heeding them as lightly, you make your way to a plain, unobtrusive, little-noticed corner house, claimed by Wellington and York streets—the nursery, for many years, of a world-famed journal. How often you have observed that building, and wished to look upon its owner! How you long to look upon him now! How willingly you would give up a part of your own existence to see him at this moment, a living man and entering that doorway! You cannot realize that he is dead: you listen vainly for the footfall that will never come, for the sound of a voice that none will ever hear again.

All the Year Round is published in that building: all the year round privileged fingers have put into leaden type the golden fancies of his master mind. Who shall take his place hereafter? An idle pen, a deserted desk, a vacant chair: who is worthy to assume that throne? Willing but sad hearts are there, working with honest purpose to fulfil his wish, paying his memory the tribute of the sighs they could not, if they would, conceal. Fill as they may the column, the page must be a blank: the leaf is withered, the book is closed, the building is in mourning, the temple is a ruin. The illustrations of his works alone lie on the window shelves. The works themselves adorn the walls within. You enter and purchase the latest number issued in his life, and look your last upon a spot you will not wish to see again; yet linger on the threshold for the sad interest attaching to it. There is a sense of desolation upon everything around it that you cannot wonder at, and that you fully share. It is no longer a habitation: it is a tomb. You cast your eyes upon the opposite walls, and they rest upon these words:—"*The Tablet;*" "Catholic Truth Society." Strange! The catholic truths have emanated from this tomb: its tablet is the title-page, "The Story of our Lives from Year to Year." Turn aside, pilgrim: you are intent upon the Story of a Death, for which you are but one of many million mourners.

II.

Along the crowded Strand to the South-eastern Railway. So many flowers greet you on each side that it might seem the country had responded to your wish and sent its roses to invite your coming. No man so poor but wears a flower in his coat—the driver of the omnibus, the cabman, the newsboy, the bootblack, the fusee-vender—and not one among them but would drop that flower as a token of respect and love upon Charles Dickens' coffin: they would hide his grave with roses. It is not strange that you associate all things with him: humanity itself recalls the man who drew its scenes with such a wondrous and graphic power. His writings lie on every bookstand, and the walls yet bear the promise of that never-to-be-unraveled "Mystery of Edwin Drood." No one seems to notice them: why should they? He died a week ago: the whole world felt the blow upon the following morning, and now the pain alone remains—the dull, dead, ceaseless, aching sense of something lost for ever. The very engine shrieks its lamentations as it ploughs its way through villages and fields that knew him almost as he knew them. How lately he admired the flint-bordered gardens of yonder signal-station—the varied colors of the wild "dragon's-head" upon the chalky sides of the excavated road—the red poppies in yon field of oats that bowed to him as he passed by! They droop their heads as if in mourning now.

Higham! Here he left the noisy train to walk or drive a mile up yonder hill, to what was yesterday his home. You travel on to Strood, and thence by omnibus—the "short, squat omnibus, with a disproportionate heap of luggage on the roof—like a little Elephant with infinitely too much Castle"—to Rochester, for you are seeking the home of his childhood. You leave the omnibus, or, rather, it leaves you, at the "Clock" in High street, and find yourself in Cloisterham.

Every stone in this old city was known to him. You cannot look upon an inch of space he has not seen and analyzed. Cloisterham! He has so well described it in his latest chapters that it seems familiar to you too. You enter that old gateway and wander round the cathedral close, meeting an acquaintance at every step. You recognize each face, for you have seen it in his books. Turn from the living to the dead, and the first tombstone that meets your gaze bears the name of "Dorritt." You have his own authority for saying that, excepting appellations coined for the wise purposes of his sermon-stories, he found the names for almost all his characters in the graveyard of that old cathedral. On a sign in the High street you meet the name of "Barnaby," and look involuntarily for "Rudge."

A few steps farther on, upon "Star Hill," is the "drooping and despondent little theatre" (where he first saw a play), "with its poor strip of garden" of "scarlet beans or oyster-shells, according to the season." Returning to the "one narrow street" of Cloisterham—High street—you soon perceive the "Nuns' House," and look up at the leaden-latticed, diamond-shaped panes of glass for a glimpse of "Rose Bud," Miss Twinkleton or Mrs. Tisher. One of the three houses opposite was once, evidently, the home of Mr. Sapsea. They would be interesting relics of antiquity at any time, how much more so are they from being pictured in his "Mystery!"

And that old building near to the "Nuns' House," with the stone tablet and inscription over the door, is "Watts' Charity," known to you in the "Seven Poor Travellers." Why, "Cloisterham" teems with dear old friends: it is the moss-grown well from which he drew the sacred truths of much that is simple, homely, and honest in his writings.

Even "old Weller" might have lived here once, for the man whom you engage to drive you to Gadshill looks so wonderfully like him you are tempted to ask his name. "The Old George," "Crown and Anchor," and other signs, familiar in most English towns, are more familiar here by reason of his mention. You select the paths you think he would have chosen, and they lead you through the oddest windings of the choicest of old cities; you make the circuit of the castle walls and enter its gates.

Rochester Castle! Perhaps the grandest ruin in Old England, mentioned in King John's time as an ancient structure then. The moat is now a kitchen garden; apricot and fig trees dispute with ivy possession of the crumbling walls, and the ruin looks grimly down on beds of careful cultivation; You penetrate the winding passages and stairways, the halls, corridors and dungeons, and ascend, by the aid of ropes nailed to the walls, the stone steps of the castle towers. From the highest of these you look down on the city—"its ruined habitations and sanctuaries of the dead; its moss-softened, red-tiled roofs and red-brick houses of the living; its river winding down from the mist on the horizon, as if that were its source."

And, looking out from this grand old ruin upon the ruin that surrounds it, musing on the words above, in which he pictured "Cloisterham" so deftly, it does not need much stretch of fancy to believe that the shadow of his form still rests upon the time-bleached castle wall—that the echoes of his voice still linger on the silent summer air.

III.

The road from Rochester to Higham-on-the-Hill forms part of the old highroad from Canterbury to London. Every foot of it is holy ground, for by this road the pilgrims journeyed centuries ago. The shrine you seek, sadder pilgrim than they, is built upon Gadshill, where Ned Poins and Prince Hal conjured visions to the doughty knight of "thirteen men in buckram," and the "Falstaff Arms" opposite commemorates the revel. You give little thought to associations with the past: yon quaint brick building, from which as it seems but yesterday he "went the silent road into which all earthly pilgrimages merge, some sooner, and some later," absorbs your feelings and enchains your thoughts.

Sixteen years back it was the vicarage of Higham, and how its late tenant, as a boy, admired it, he has oddly told us in his "Uncommercial Traveler":—

"So smooth was the old high-road, and so fresh were the horses, and so fast went I, that it was midway between Gravesend and Rochester when I noticed by the wayside a very queer small boy.

"'Hallo,' said I; 'where do you live?'

"'At Chatham,' says he.

"'What do you do there?' says I.

"'I go to school,' says he.

"I took him up in a moment, and we went on. Presently the very queer small boy says—

"'This is Gadshill we are coming to, where Falstaff went out to rob those travellers, and ran away.'

"'You know something about Falstaff?' said I.

"'All about him,' said the very queer small boy. 'I am old (I am nine), and I read all sorts of books. But do let us stop at the top of the hill, please, and look at the house there.'

"'You admire that house?' said I.

"'Bless you, sir!' said the very queer small boy, 'when I was not more than half as old as nine it used to be a treat for me to be brought to look at it. And now I am nine I come by myself to look at it. And ever since I can recollect, my father, seeing me so fond of it, has often said to me—"If you were to be very persevering and work hard, you might some day come to live in it."

"Though that's impossible,' said the very queer small boy, drawing a low breath, and staring at the house with all his might.

"I was rather amazed to be told this by the very queer small boy, for that house happens to be my home, and I have reason to believe what he said was true."

It became his home through the mere accident of his hearing, at a dinner party, that the old vicarage was suddenly for sale. The dinner was left untasted, the bargain made, and Gadshill Place became as immortal as Stratford-on-Avon. The grounds had been embellished from his own designs, but the house would seem to have been left untouched except by time. There is a tunnel under the high-road connecting the two gardens, and the noble cedars upon either side stand like watchers at a grave and mourn the nobler dead. Ivy and the Virginia creeper overhang the walls and the arched entrance to the tunnel, and red geraniums dot the velvet lawn and crowd the windows in rich profusion.

On the couch by the bay window in the dining-room he breathed his last, too weak to be moved to the bed that had been brought down from his chamber. His portrait by Maclise (so lately gone before him), and other pictures by Frith, Cameron, Stanfield, Cattermole, Frank and Marcus Stone, etc., many representing characters of his own creation—hang on the walls, while in the halls and the sleeping-rooms above stairs lie the many books that have been crowded out of his well-stocked library, rich in treasures, chief of which are the bound manuscripts of his various works, interlined with his own corrections. The library doors are covered over with imitation covers of odd works, christened in merry moments by himself and kindred spirits:—*Catt's Lives*, in nine volumes; *Life of Zimmerman*, by himself;—*Catalogues of Statues to the Duke of Wellington*, 29 large volumes; *The World*, one very thin 8vo.; *Hanging the Best Policy*, by Our Wise Forefathers;—*A Brief Autobiography*, 3 large quartos; *Encyclopedia of Knowledge*, a skeleton duodecimo; *A Peep at the Pyramids*, 5 vols., *Five Minutes in China*, 4 gigantic folios, etc.

Back of the library is the billiad-room to which a miniature table had been fitted for the amusement of his friends, and where Fechter, Marcus Stone, Lord Darnley (his near neighbor), Charles Collins, and like companions, whiled away the pleasant hours, lightened as they were by the polished wit and kindly satire of their host, who, as marker of the game, contributed not a little to the spirit of the *partie*.

It is a strange waking from the dreamings of the past to the sorrow of the present, as, turning toward the "Falstaff Arms," the landlady, dressed in deep mourning—you need not ask for whom: her unaffected sadness speaks a volume—remarks: "Ah! he was a kind friend, sir, to every one, and a kind man to us!" You ask if the surviving family still remain at Gadshill House. "Yes, sir, but not for long: it is to be sold in a few days." "Sold! that's strange!" "Why, they couldn't live there, you know, sir: why he died in that dining-room: they couldn't live there now!"

With all its wealth of cultivated land, its fields of fruits and flowers, this is the saddest ruin you have seen. To the broken hearts within, the rooms his taste adorned are far more desolate than the barest wall in Cloisterham; the flowers have lost their perfume, the foliage its vitality: the life of all the house departed with him. It is a ruin!

Plucking, in sad remembrance, a sprig of ivy from the garden wall, you turn towards London by the road over which, only five days before, all that remained of him was borne to its final rest.

IV.

POET'S CORNER! Surrounding an enclosure of rude oaken benches, an ever-changing crowd look down upon a cross composed of scarcely-withered flowers, dropped since yesterday upon the hallowed stones that overlie the coffin. For a few days it was exposed to view, until the six feet of space above it were all but filled up with flowers fallen from the hands of those who thronged Westminster Abbey to pay tribute to the last comer among these mighty dead. He sleeps in goodly company, and you feel that since it was Heaven's will to call a noble spirit to its home, the earthly frame lies in "the only spot in England worthy to receive it." Mark the great and cherished names carved on the walls or graven in the ground, and see what spirits welcome him to his eternal rest.

Death boasts no richer harvest, and the scythe of time shall mow the earth in vain to find a nobler sheaf than it has just cut down.

Your pilgrimage is over. His office, his home, his cherished town—his grave. His undying works alone exist for mankind to share in common: he lives but in the memory of man, whence he shall never die.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF

NATIONAL CAPITOL

Life Insurance Company

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

As made to Auditor-General's Department of the State of Pennsylvania.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	$300,000·00
Amount of assessment or instalments on stock paid in cash	150,000·00

SECOND.

Cash on hand	$517·81
Cash in National Bank of the Republic	932·90
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission, mostly on Policies issued in July	48,378·29
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	114,500·00
Amount of stock held by the company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value, 722 shares Metropolitan Railroad, Washington, D. C., par value, $50; market value, $50	11,050·00
Interest on investments due and unpaid	87·48
Accrued interest not yet due	4,085·24
Deferred premiums—balance semi-annual and quarterly premiums for the year	14,322·38
Furniture and stationery in Home and Branch offices	5,500·00
Premium loans on Policies issued prior to 1870	1,596·00
Bills receivable—temporary loans on call	19,199·71
Personal accounts	366·84

THIRD.

Amount of losses resisted by the Company—fraudulent claim	$5,000·00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise, current expenses, say	2,000·00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks—estimated, say	10,000·00

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received	$17,939·69
Premium notes on Policies issued previous to 1870	58·00
Interest receivek from investments	6,800·81

FIFTH.

Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and officers of the Company	$3,701·63
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	607·62
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures—salary of officers and general expenses	6,458·45
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	150,000·00
Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of or the whole of the capital thereof	150,000·00
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	50·00

I have examined the affairs of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, and find them correct as above.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 22d day of July, A. D. 1870.

JOSEPH T. K. PLANT,

Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS W. SLAUCHTER,

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 1000 CHESTNUT St.,

8 5 stuthst PHILADELPHIA, PA

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION

HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARC

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invit o examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 19 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 9

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday August 23, at 8 A. M.

The HERCULES will sail from New Orleans, direct on August.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 20, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 20.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 17, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, August 24.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO

WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT, ON TUESDAY, August 23, at 8 A. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, at as low rates as by any other route.

Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
8 15 5t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
2 8 tf PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week [at 8 A. M.]:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

AUGUST, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 27, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, September 3, at 12 M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold. Payable in currency.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA

Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,
7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 tf No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

We take the following exceedingly well written letter descriptive of the great Northwest from the *Press* of the 16th instant. It is worthy of general perusal:—

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 29.—To my great surprise, when I arrived here on the 5th instant, I found the thermometer above 90 degrees. It reached that point every day from the 3d to the 13th, but went down every night below 65 degrees. In justice to the climate, I must say this degree of heat is very rare. At Astoria, and all along the coast, it is entirely unknown. There, 80 degrees is seldom reached in summer, and the freezing point not often in winter; and this, mind you, under the 46th parallel.

The mean temperature of last January was 41 degrees and a fraction; that of July, 60 degrees; August, 58½ degrees; September, 54½ degrees; October, 52 degrees; November, 48 degrees; December, 42 degrees; February, 42½ degrees; March, 41 degrees; April, 48½ degrees; May, 52 degrees; June, 57½ degrees. People living in the same latitude, near the Atlantic coast, at Montreal, for instance, can scarcely credit these figures—January 9 degrees above freezing, and July 16 below "summer heat." But they are the result of careful observations made at Astoria by the Government.

The rain-fall is not less remarkable. I will give it to you in inches and tenths:—In the last fourteen years the smallest quantity in one year was 57·8 inches in 1868, and the largest 100 inches (eight feet four inches) in 1866. The heaviest fall in any month was two feet and seven-tenths of an inch in December, 1867; the lightest one-tenth of an inch in June, 1869. No wonder these people are web-footed. Away from the coast the rain-fall is less, and the temperature more variable.

Last Sunday I was compelled to remain all day at Astoria. Being unacquainted with the calibre of the preachers, and not liking to take heavy risks in that direction, I took to the woods in company with an old settler. I was well repaid for the temporary sacrifice of my usual devotional amusements.

On steep hill sides, several hundred feet above the river, were trees six, eight and ten feet in diameter, and more than two hundred feet high, and so close together that the antlered elk cannot move among them except by circuitous paths. I am reluctantly compelled to admit that *we have no forests in the East.* We have some scattered saplings, and a few runted pines and oaks, and a good many thickets of underbrush, out of which, from necessity, we make saw-logs; but forests and full-grown trees we have not. What think you of trees that will cut thirty thousand feet of lumber? and what think you of a square mile containing at least three hundred trees three hundred feet in height, and two hundred without a limb?

In coming across 1200 miles of unshaded desert, I wondered what had become of all the trees. I have found them. They are here on the Pacific slope. Some great convulsion has swept them from the land's centre to its western rim. Nature in one of her mighty *throes* has *thrown* them here, and by some magic realizing our spread-eagle Latin, "E Pluribus Unum," out of many little trees made one big one.

My Oregonian, speaking of a certain wood, said it never grew big, not more than three or four feet in diameter. If we had not been among firs and spruces and hemlocks that exceeded this measurement 160 feet from the ground, I would have looked upon my friend as a joker. But here they were all around me *like a wall*, with their commingled branches shutting out the light of day; *more than half the earth's surface covered by their gigantic bases.* I measured a trunk that had been felled inside of the town. It was twenty-one feet in circumference eighty feet from the stump, while this measured thirty-three feet above the inequalities of the roots. A gentleman told me of a fir, sixty-two feet in girth as far up as he could reach; and this is on the hills. General Crook told me that even this is surpassed by the red wood forests, further south, and near the shore. Of the last-named variety are the exceptional big trees of California.

The moment I entered the Columbia river I was amazed at the arboreal luxuriance of the hills. It was a rich treat to gaze once more on nature's favorite hue, after passing four days on the desert and three more on the ocean.

In all fruits but tropical ones, this country is equal to California. Its cherries and plums I have seen; its apples and pears I have heard of, and they are just about in proportion to the trees. The cherries are nearly gone, and the plums have begun to come in. One early variety is already exhausted. The curculio has not discovered this country yet, and you can generally tell how many plums you are going to get by counting the blossoms. The size of them will depend upon the space they have to grow in.

What would you think of a pear (not a pair of plums) weighing *five pounds?* I have heard of such, and from what I have seen of other things, I am persuaded to believe it. If you show this letter to any one you had better suppress the writer's name, for there are people who will credit all sorts of ghost stories, and yet reject with scorn any material fact that conflicts with their own narrow experience.

The trip up the Columbia rives is brimful of pleasure and instruction. It is a glorious river—next to the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, the greatest in North America—in its scenery far surpassing the former, and equalling the latter. From the mouth of the Willamette and other points, five snow-covered mountains can be seen; Hood and St. Helen's, within 40 miles; Ranier, Adams, and Jefferson, much more distant, but all snow-clad as far down as visible.

When I first came in sight of St. Helen's, I thought it the grandest thing I had ever beheld. It is not quite 10,000 feet high, but it rises almost directly from the sea level; and so of Hood, which is more than 11,000. Consequently they are much grander than mountains of even greater elevation, which rise from plains six or seven thousand feet in height, like those of Utah and Colorado. I can see Hood at this moment, while I am writing. The snow is in strange contrast with the weather at eighty-six degrees.

On my way to Cape Disappointment, on a large sand island, I saw more than a thousand seals, right in the mouth of the river. As the Columbia sometimes sends its fresh water ten miles out to sea, it is evident that salt water is not indispensable to these strange animals. What a splashing they made when our little steamer blew her whistle! We tried to *surround* them and drive them back to shore, but we found it could not be done with our fleet of only one small boat. One old fellow wagged his tail waggishly at us as he dived under the vessel.

The salmon fisheries of the Columbia will be worthy of a letter by themselves when I have learned more about them. They surpass anything of their kind. Some devote themselves to canning, others to salting in kits and barrels. The fish are of enormous size, most of them weighing from twenty-five to forty pounds, some as much as seventy or eighty. The fishermen get about twenty-five cents a head for them In Philadelphia you would gladly give five or six dollars for one. To strangers they are a great delicacy, but the old residents do not hanker after them. The number caught every season is almost incredible.

This little city contains 10,000 inhabitants of all races and complexions. A *variegated bouquet* of *human posies* could be gathered here of most diverse tints and fragrance, from sooty black to pearly white, brown, red, yellow, copper-colored, and turkey-egg faced.

One morning, as I sat at breakfast with the door open, I saw a sight that could not be witnessed in an Eastern city, while here it is an everyday occurrence. Directly opposite are a barber shop, run by negroes, and a laundry operated by Chinamen. The Africans and the Mongolians were airing themselves outside. Along came an Indian with his squaw and half-grown female papoose; and in the opposite direction two Caucasians and an Irishman. The five races, with their respective grand divisions—Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Ireland—were represented on twenty feet of sidewalk. The Paddy was ragged, but he looked as if he owned them all. God help them if he did!

The laundry business is almost monopolized by the Chinese. They do their work well, and at half the prices charged by Bridget and Dinah. These represent that John soon rubs the garments into rags, but that is not the experience of those who patronize them. At every turn you will see their odd names on signs, Tong Duck Chung, Took Yune, Sing Kee, Loong Song, Kee Wah. Here, as in San Francisco, they are sober, quiet, and industrious. I have heard no respectable person speak ill of them. A million would need fewer policemen to keep them in order than a single precinct of your Fourth ward, *if the attempt should ever be made there.*

The rich valley of the Willamette is a prairie eighty miles long and from twenty to forty wide. It is the best portion of the State, and is fast filling up with a thrifty population. The river, from which it takes its name, flows from the south, and empties into the Columbia one hundred miles from the ocean. Portland is twelve miles from the junction; Salem, the seat of government, forty miles further up, and Albany, the third town in the State, sixty miles. T. D.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE estate of L. M. HART, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, persons owing said estate will make payment, and those having claims against it will present them to
HENRY McALLISTER, JR.,
7 14 th 6w Administrator.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 5 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 3 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.
Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15, A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.
COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA.
6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.
ON SUNDAYS,
8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.
At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.
At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 46 P. M., and 12 night.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.
At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Halnesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, ant 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 9·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.
An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route,
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.
The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.
Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*
Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00
" " " Long Branch... 2·50
For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."
6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P. W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—
For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 3·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 8

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.	
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·20 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.
Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.
Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.
1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40,

SECOND EDITION

Another Great Battle!

MARS-LA-TOUR!

Metz Completely Invested!

England Offers Mediation

Prussia Declines It.

The Retreat on Verdun.

The Defense of Paris.

Another Great Battle—Prussian Official Account.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The following official news has been made public here this morning:—

"PONT-A-MOUSSON, Aug. 17—Evening.—General Alvensleben advanced yesterday with the 3d Corps towards the east side of Metz, on the line of the enemy's retreat towards Verdun. He encountered severe fighting with the divisions of Generals De Caen, L'Admirault, Frossard, Canrobert, and the Imperial Guard.

"General Alvensleben was sustained successively by the 10th Army Corps and by a detachment of the 8th and 7th, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles. The enemy was driven in upon Metz, in spite of his great superiority of forces, after a severe combat of twelve hours. The losses on both sides were very heavy. The Prussian Generals Doering and Widel were killed, and Generals Rausch and Gruscher wounded. King William to-day saluted the troops on the field of battle, which is gloriously maintained."

A French Account.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A telegram from Briey, a town fourteen miles northwest of Metz, has the following:—"An obstinate struggle occurred near Mars-la-Tour, between Metz and Verdun, yesterday. It is supposed the engagement was general. Large numbers of wounded of both armies are arriving at Briey. Travellers report that a vast body of Prussians have been thrown back upon the Moselle by the Imperial Guard. The Prussian artillery was entrenched between Briey and Saint Jean."

The Retreat on Verdun.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Telegrams from Paris this morning give the following resume of events since Sunday last:—On that day the French army engaged the Prussians before Metz. The latter suffered heavy losses, and the French retired on Verdun.

The Emperor's Movements.

On Monday the Emperor was at Gravelotte with sixty thousand men. Subsequently occurred the engagement at Longueville, the French constantly fighting and retreating, contesting every step. On Tuesday the Emperor passed through Verdun and reached Rheims, where he now is.

An Armistice Refused.

The Paris *Presse* says the report that the Prussians had demanded an armistice, in order to bury their dead, is fully confirmed, and praises Marshal Bazaine for not according it. The peasants must bury the dead, and the army continue its work of annihilating the enemy.

The French Forces

are increasing constantly, and the Prussians decreasing. The hour of the complete victory of France is near.

The Defense of Paris.

There is great activity on the fortifications of Paris, and thousands of men are at work putting the defenses in better condition.

The Prussian Successes Confirmed—The Main French Army Retreating.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Despatches received today at the Prussian Embassy in London confirm the Prussian successes on Sunday, already reported, but do not throw much light on the subsequent events. No telegrams received in London up to midnight (Wednesday) explain clearly the movements of the last three days. The French accounts are extremely vague, but indicate that divided counsels and changing plans have constantly embarrassed and endangered the French retreat. A despatch from Chalons already telegraphed you proved that troops were pushed forward from Chalons towards Metz down to Saturday night, when the trains were stopped and fired on at Pont-a-Mousson. On Sunday the Prussians found the French still in great force under the wall of Metz. Since Sunday no considerable battle is known to have been fought anywhere; but the French reports of checks to the Prussians west of the Moselle, whether true or false, coincide with Bazaine's retrograde movement. In the absence of Prussian telegrams there is nothing to show what forces, either Prussian or French, remain near Metz; but there can be little doubt that Bazaine, after hesitating till it was almost too late, has withdrawn the main body of the French army westward, and that the Prussian forces have harassed his retreat by unremitting attacks on his flanks and rear. In such circumstances no general or decisive engagement should be fought, unless the Prussians had moved rapidly enough to cut off the French retreat. They seem to have crossed the Moselle both above and below Metz, large forces remaining at the same time before Metz, and there is no known basis for Palikao's statement in the Corps Legislatif that the Prussian attempt to cut off Bazaine had failed, for there is no evidence that it has been made in such force as to compel Bazaine to choose between abandoning the direct line to Chalons and fighting a battle. The latest accounts place him at Etain, but the French appear to have no information as to the disposition or strength of the Prussian columns threatening his march. If it be true, as the French give out, that Metz is held by a mere garrison, it may be many days before a great battle can be forced by the Prussians or accepted by the French at any point west of Metz. In the meantime there is likely to be, as during the last three days, a continual succession of encounters between the heads of the Prussian columns and the rear guard of the French.

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., bankers of this city (Philadelphia), have received the following special advices from the seat of war.]

Metz Completely Invested.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Berlin despatches claim that the Prussian army is within ninety miles of the French capital, with Metz completely invested.

England Offers Mediation,

but Prussia declines.

The French Intrenched at Etain.

Paris despatches say the French army occupies a good position and is entrenced near Etain.

Bazaine Prepared to Attack.

The Prussian advance is checked and Bazaine is prepared to strike them in the front and rear.

Reduced Rate of Interest.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Bank of England announces a further reduction of interest rates to 4½ per cent. Financial markets are steady and firm in consequence.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 18—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 91¾ for money and 91⅝ for account. United States 5-20s firm; 1862s, 87½; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 86¾; 10-40s, 82⅝. Railways steady; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 22⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened firm; uplands, 8⅞@8⅛d.; Orleans, 9@9⅛d. Sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. California wheat, 10s. 7d.; red Western, 8s. 10d.; winter, 9s. 10d. Corn, 30s. 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 18—11·30 A. M.—Turpentine heavier but not lower.

ANTWERP, Aug. 18.—Petroleum firmer.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Bourse closed firm yesterday. Rentes, 64f. 70c.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The reduction of the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England to 4½ per cent. gives greater steadiness to the markets both here and at Liverpool.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reduction of Internal Revenue.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The following estimate of the reduction of internal revenue by the act of July 14, 1870, is taken from monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics No. 11, now nearly ready for distribution:—

Sources of Revenue.	Receipts in fiscal year 1870.	Annual reduction.
Special taxes, including those on bankers	$10,674,000	$10,674,000
Gross receipts	6,784,000	6,784,000
Sales	8,804,000	8,804,000
Income, including salaries	37,243,000	23,700,000
Legacies	1,619,000	1,619,000
Successions	1,364,000	1,364,000
Articles in Schedule A	892,000	892,000
Passports	25,000	25,000
Stamps	18,611,000	1,350,000
Total	$83,016,000	$55,212,000

The special taxes will cease May 1, 1871, except those connected with fermented liquors, spirits, and tobacco. The taxes on gross receipts will cease October 1, 1870, except those on sales of tobacco, spirits, wines, and those paid by stamps. The income tax has been reduced from 5 to 2½ per cent., and the exemption raised from $1000 to $2000. The stamp tax for promissory notes for less than $100, for receipts, and for canned and preserved fish, will cease October 1, 1870. All the other sources of revenue above enumerated will cease October 1, 1870.

Decrease of Currency Balance.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Day before yesterday the currency balance in the Treasury was decreased by $12,000,000, in consequence of the redemption of United States notes to that amount. A like amount of new United States notes of the series of 1869 was issued to the United States Treasurers yesterday, which left the currency balance last night about $40,000,000, and thereby restored the equilibrium of the Treasury balance.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Lieutenant Todd has been ordered to the Severn.

Chief Engineer Shock has been ordered from the Norfolk Navy Yard to the California.

The President's Movements.

General Dent returned to Washington to-day, having left President Grant at Harrisburg yesterday on his way to Long Branch. The President does not now contemplate coming to Washington this month, unless important public business shall require him to to do so. Routine matters demanding his attention are attended to by him at his summer home.

Illness of M. Berthemy.

M. Berthemy, French Minister, is confined to his bed with a severe attack of cholera morbus.

U. S. S. "Brooklyn."

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—As the "Brooklyn," at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is not in all respects ready for her officers, leave of absence will be granted them until they can mess on board.

Patent Extension Refused.

The application of William H. King, of Philadelphia, for an extension of his patent for a machine for sweeping gutters, was refused at the Patent Office yesterday.

Military Matters.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., recently returned from staff duty in the West, yesterday assumed his duties at the War Department.

Major James Belger, of Baltimore, late Quartermaster U. S. A., who was summarily dismissed by the late Secretary Stanton, which order was set aside by President Johnson, will be restored to his regular rank as soon as there is a vacancy. In the meantime he will act as a special agent of the Treasury Department.

Naval Clothing Bureau.

The recent act of Congress putting certain restrictions upon unexpended appropriations has greatly embarrassed the Clothing Bureau of the navy, as the chief of that bureau did not submit estimates for clothing for seamen, relying entirely upon unexpended balances, which were considered sufficient to meet all the demands of that branch of the service.

Payment of Pensions.

Fifteen million dollars will be expended during the month of August in paying pensions. Yesterday $1,600,000 was paid out for the payment of pensions.

A Neutrality Proclamation.

There are well-grounded rumors in circulation here that by Saturday the President will issue a neutrality proclamation pending the European war.

Light Wanted.

An antiquarian-book-establishment man here, by the name of Hunter, is making a handsome living out of the Washington Gas Light Company, which he claims has refused him the use of gas; whereupon he monthly has a warrant issued upon said company, claiming $100 damages, the book man always coming out ahead.

FROM THE WEST.

The National Labor Congress—Important Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—In the afternoon session of the Labor Congress Mr. McGuire, of Missouri, submitted a minority report on the President's address, declaring for free homesteads to every American citizen, which he cannot be deprived of by his own act or by Congress, and free money, or a sufficiency of the money taken and furnished by the Government without the interposition of banks. The report was laid on the table, and the question recurred on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Troup, of New York, opposed that portion of the report recommending the printing of 20,000 copies of the President's address until means are provided to pay for the work. He was also opposed to that portion of the report against Chinese immigration: the distinction between importation and immigration must be clearly stated.

Mr. Lane, of California, was in favor of the report, and against both the importation and immigration of Chinese.

Mr. McLean, of Boston, spoke against importation or immigration. The Chinaman could never become a citizen of the United States like other immigrants; from his very nature he would remain a heathen, in spite of all Christian influence upon him.

The majority report on the President's address was then adopted.

Mrs. Lane, of Boston, submitted resolutions indorsing the action of the Labor Congress during the past year, demanding for toiling sisters the same rate of wages that members of this Congress receive, etc. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Field of Detroit, introduced resolutions declaring for United States legal tender money, demanding immediate relief from all internal revenue taxation, save on whisky, which is to be increased one-fifth, asking for the repeal of duties on articles in common use not grown or manufactured here.

Mr. Davis, of Cincinnati, offered resolutions touching prison discipline, and substituting schools of reform for houses of correction and refuge.

Mr. Brady, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution asking for legislative protection to miners.

Mr. Delaney, of California, presented resolutions denouncing the Coolie trade system, and asking for the abrogation of the treaty between the United States and China; also, opposing the taxation of tilled lands and imposing taxation of all lands owned by monopolies and not cultivated.

A number of other resolutions were offered. The resolutions were generally referred to the appropriate committees.

The President appointed a Committee on Public Lands to act in conjunction with the Committee on the Platform.

Ohio Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—The following Congressional nominations were made by conventions held to-day:—In the Eleventh Indiana district, the Democrats nominated S. G. Anthony; in the Eleventh Ohio district, the Republicans at Portsmouth nominated John Wilson by acclamation; in the Fifteenth Ohio district, the Republicans at Marietta nominated William B. Sprague on the twenty-third ballot; in the Fourth Ohio district, the Republicans at Piqua nominated W. B. McClurg.

Iowa Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The Iowa Republican State Convention met at Des Moines to-day. The Hon. J. B. Grinnell was made permanent President.

Judge Cole, the present incumbent, Judge J. G. Day, of Fremont, and Judge Miller, of Johnson, were nominated for Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Illinois Press Association,

made up of editions of the weekly press of Illinois, has been in session here for the last two days, and will continue in session until to-morrow evening, when the entire party will take a steamer and proceed on an excursion to Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Albany, etc., via the Lakes.

Divorce Suit.

Jeannette A. Sikes, wife of Wirt Sikes, the well-known author and President of the Authors' Union in New York, has commenced suit for a divorce in this county. Her complaint is desertion, and failure to provide for herself and children.

Steamboat Disaster in Michigan.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—Early this morning the propeller Free States, bound down, collided with the scow C. G. Meizel, near Malden dock, in the Detroit river. The scow was sunk, and the wife and infant son of the captain were drowned.

Hotel Burned.

The Sherman House, in East Saginaw, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $8000, and insurance $4000.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 18.

The National Teachers' Association

commenced its annual meeting here to-day. Nearly one thousand teachers are present, and more are expected.

West Point Cadetships.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—Eight applicants for the vacant cadetship at West Point, in the Second Congressional District of this State, underwent a thorough competitive examination to-day, and decision will be rendered to-morrow.

Burning of a Lumber Yard.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The extensive lumber yard of Weston, Burch & Co., at Dubuque, Iowa, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Four valuable horses perished in the flames. The loss was $50,000, on which there is $10,000 insurance in the Ætna Company of Hartford.

Obituary.

C. S. Rabbitts, a well-known merchant of New York, died yesterday at Green Lake, Iowa.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Meeting of Lumbermen.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—A meeting has been held here, attended by about forty leading capitalists of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and by all the principal lumbermen in the neighborhood, the object being to forward the construction of the Caughnawaga Ship Canal, to unite the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Election Ordered.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Governor Hoffman has directed that an election be held in the Twenty-eighth Congressional district on the 8th of November next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Noah Davis.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Cotton dull; sales 800 bales at 19¾c. Flour steady; sales 7500 barrels. Wheat quiet; sales 34,000 bushels. Corn firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales 73,000 bushels mixed Western at 84@89c. Oats dull. Provisions quiet. Whisky quiet at 97c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Stocks weak. Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Gold, 116¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 112; do. 1865, new, 110⅜; do. 1867, 110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 108¾. Virginia sixes, new, 62½; Missouri sixes, 90½; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 95½; Erie, 22⅝; Reading, 95⅞; Adams Express, 66½; Michigan Central, 118½; Illinois Central, 135⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 84⅝.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Arrived, steamship Cafedonia.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Cotton quiet, and no middling upland here; nominally 19c. Flour dull and unchanged; Howard Street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·75@7·50; do. family, $8@8·75; City Mills, superfine, $6@7; do. extra, $6·75@7·00; do. family, $8@9·75; Western superfine, $5·75@6·25; do., extra, $6·50@7·25; and do. family, $7·25@7·50. Wheat quiet; amber Maryland, $1 50@1·60; good to prime red, $1·35@1·45; inferior, $1·15@1·25; white, $1·45@1·70; Western, $1·40@1·45. Corn—White, $1@1·10; yellow, $1@1·02. Oats, 45@47c. Rye, 80c.@$1. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged at 96@97c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SAMUEL V. MERRICK.—The old line of Philadelphia's prominent citizens is fast breaking up, and, after lives of great usefulness, they are gradually passing away to, we trust, scenes of joy and happiness eternal. To-day we are called upon to chronicle the death of one of our most prominent citizens, a man who has done much for our city, and who was ever to be found in the foremost ranks of progression, liberality, and charity.

At his residence, No. 30 Merrick street, this morning, died Samuel V. Merrick, of disease of the heart, after an illness of about ten days, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Merrick came to this city from Hallowell, Maine, when quite young, and entered into the foundry and machine business. In 1836 he established the concern at Fifth and Washington avenue, so well known as Merrick's machine works. In all the improvements of any moment he took an active part, and was the originator of many which have since proved of incalculable value. It is to him that we are indebted for the present gas works, of which he was the original engineer. At the time when the project was first broached many looked upon his scheme as wild, and some older heads prophesied that if the thing was carried out a great calamity would befal the city. Mr. Merrick, however, saw the immense benefit that was to be derived, and, securing a seat in Councils, he fought on, almost against hope, and at last gained the victory. He was also the first President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was afterwards President of the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company, and was for years actively connected with the Catawissa Railroad Company. In 1860 he retired from business, having amassed a competence, and has since lived very quietly at his family residence.

PORTRAIT OF "COLLEY CIBBER."—Mr. Winner, the artist, has placed in his window, Eighth street, above Walnut, a full length portrait of James Rees, Esq., the well-known dramatic critic and author. Those who are interested in literary characters will doubtless be gratified in having the pleasure of gazing at the form and lineaments of the celebrated "Colley Cibber," essayist, critic, and dramatist, whose famous "papers," entitled "The Night Hawk," produced such a decided sensation in this city some years since. Mr. Rees enjoys an enviable reputation as a dramatic writer and general essayist. In the private walks of life he is an estimable gentleman, who numbers his friends by the legion. He is now engaged in the Post Office as one of the clerks, being well fitted for the position, having written an admirable work entitled "The History of the Postal Service." The portrait is by Mr. Winner, in his usual style, and will be readily recognized by the friends of the gentleman as characteristic in a remarkable degree.

LLOYD'S WAR MAP OF EUROPE.—In studying the progress of the war in Europe, maps of France and Prussia alone are not sufficient, and those who wish to understand the exact situation and the complications that would ensue in case of the interference of other powers will need a map showing the entire Continent, with all its rivers, mountains, cities, towns, boundaries, and railroads plainly laid down. "Lloyd's War Map of Europe" is the most complete and satisfactory that has been issued since the commencement of hostilities, and while not too large to be inconvenient, it is comprehensive enough to give all the details that the most enthusiastic student of the war will need in following the movements of the hostile armies. This map is not only very complete, but it is very cheap, and at the low price of 50 cents, or $1·25 mounted and varnished, it is easily within the reach of the poorest as well as the richest.

THE SCHUYLKILL HARBOR POLICE FORCE.—The semi-annual report of Lieutenant Jacoby, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police force, shows that during the six months ending July 1st, the following cases occurred:—Drowned, males, 16; females, 4; suicide, 1; child drowned, 1. Persons rescued from drowning, 5. The report states that a majority of these occurred on account of the absence of light on the east branch of the river, and suggests that lamps be located at Vine, Race, Cherry, Arch, Filbert and South street wharves, to be kept lighted each night in the year.

A YOUNG HORSE THIEF.—Yesterday a lad named John Flynn, aged ten years, was arrested at Eleventh and Catharine streets for the theft of a horse and wagon. The young rascal has been in the habit of getting into vehicles temporarily left standing by their owners, driving them off, and disposing of them. Before being captured he had stolen a milk wagon, a grocer's wagon, and one belonging to a liquor firm. Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last night a colored man named George Davis and a white man named Wilson J. Gardner attacked a pedestrian at Sixth and Vine streets and attemped to rob him, Davis using his razor to threaten the man. Before they accomplished their purpose an officer arrived and they were arrested. Alderman Delaney committed Davis to prison. Gardner will have a hearing to-day.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR TRIP TO ATLANTIC CITY.—The contemplated trip of the Knights Templar to Atlantic City to-morrow has been postponed, for the reason that the hotels cannot accommodate those desiring to participate. The 26th instant has been fixed upon as the day upon which the excursion will be made.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—Thomas Haines, who has of late been boarding with a Mrs. Brown, on Penn street, below South, yesterday stole a cloak and shawl belonging to her, and pawned them. Early this morning Thomas was arrested, and on him the pawn tickets were found. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

CASH AND CAR TICKETS.—Yesterday an unknown individual engaged board with Michael Doran, No. 1752 North Tenth street, and at once took possession of his room. This morning he could not be found, neither could $27 in cash and $67 worth of car tickets, the property of Mr. Doran, who is a conductor on the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railway.

GAS PIPE.—George Shottenberg, who has been engaged in hauling gas-pipe for the city, yesterday sold a portion of a load to a junk dealer named James Cook, No. 1842 Ridge avenue. The transaction being discovered, both parties were arrested and held by Alderman Kemble in $500 bail each to answer.

A SIREN.—Mary Gilfillan yesterday enticed an old man into a bagnio somewhere in the neighborhood of Front and Green streets, and there relieved him of all his cash, amounting to $35. Mary was afterwards arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, who held her in $800 bail to bail.

RECOVERED.—On Tuesday night an officer of the Sixth District force found at the new Masonic temple six pieces of gingham that had been stolen during the day from the dry goods store of W. H. Ringgold, Market street, below Sixteenth.

BASE BALL.—A match will be played on the grounds Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, on Saturday afternoon next, between the Athletics and a picked nine of cricketers from the Germantown and Young America Cricket Clubs. Some good playing may be expected.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—About 4 o'clock this morning a couple of thieves attempted to force an entrance to Perkins' dry goods store, No. 9 S. Ninth street, by prying open a rear shutter. Seeing they were discovered by an officer of the Sixth district, they ran off and escaped.

BEAT A POLICEMAN.—About last midnight an inebriated individual named Daniel O'Neill attacked a policeman at Twelfth and Brinton streets, and beat him severely. Subsequently Daniel was arrested, and Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

QUILTS.—Rachel Gardet and Mary Curtis were yesterday arrested upon a warrant issued by the Mayor, on the charge of having stolen some quilts from a place down town. Alderman Kerr held each in $500 bail to answer.

THIRD EDITION

LATER WAR NEWS.

THE END AT HAND

Napoleon Ready for Peace

Tremendous Prussian Successes!

The Battles Near Metz.

Mars-la-Tour and Pont-a-Mousson.

The Forces Engaged.

Prussian Crown Prince Wounded.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Battles near Metz.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The different battles around Metz were fought by troops of the 3d and 4th Corps. About 40,000 French troops were engaged. The Prussian loss was very great, and is computed at 20,000. The French loss is comparatively small, owing to the aid afforded by the cannon of adjacent fortresses.

The Investment of Strasburg

is so slack that the French troops have entered and reinforced the garrison. Provisions have also been carried there without an attempt at capture. A paymaster of the French army left there with a large amount of treasure without any hindrance whatever. It would seem that, as the Prussians have no siege trains, they have given up the idea of a regular siege.

The Prussian Communications.

Having attacked Pfalzburg unsuccessfully, the Prussians have retired six milometres to the valley of Douxenheim to assure their communications.

Prince Frederick William Wounded.

It is pretty certain that the Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded in one of the battles around Metz.

Marshal Bazaine Claims Another Victory.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—An official despatch from Marshal Bazaine just received claims a great vicuory over Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz, between Doucour (Dieulouart) and Bronville (Baronville)

[From the locality here designated as the scene of Marshal Bazaine's alleged victory over the Prussians, the report loses much of its probability. Dieulouart is a town of 1500 inhabitants, on the Moselle, about 20 miles south of Metz, and Baronville is a small town about 25 miles southeast of Metz and the same distance E. N. E. of Dieulouart. This brings the locality of the battle in the valley of the Seille, to the east of the Moselle, and within ten or fifteen miles of Nancy, in a northeast direction from that city. All the late reports have placed the entire French army and the bulk of the Prussian forces some miles west of the designated point, and on the other side of the Moselle. There has probably been a blunder in transmitting the names of the towns referred to.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

Particulars of the Battle of Pont-a-Mousson.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Details of the conflict at Pont-a-Mousson have just been received. Marshal Bazaine, in endeavoring to fall back from Metz to Verdun, was attacked at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning by the 5th Division, and forced to face about.

The Prussians were admirably firm, though they sustained the attack of four French Corps, among them the the Imperial Guard. After fighting gallantly for six hours the Prussian 5th Division was reinforced from the 10th Corps. These reinforcements arrived opportunely. The French found that a prolongation of the contest would be impossible, and retired upon Metz with a loss of 2000 prisoners, two eagles, and seven cannon.

French Barbarities.

The French utterly disregard the Convention of Genevarby mutilating the dead, firing on surgeons, ambulances, etc.

Railway Communications Endangered.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The *Moniteur du Soir* says, "It was found that connections were to be cut by the enemy, which would thwart the present movements of the French army. The General Commanding at Chalons was sent with a strong column to prevent this movement of the Prussians and to assure our communications. That column arrived in time and accomplished its mission."

M. Ollivier Goes to Italy.

The *Temps* to-day says M. Emile Ollivier, the ex-French Minister, and his wife, have gone to Italy. His departure at such a moment is severely commented upon.

Germans Exiled from Paris.

The French authorities continue to send away Germans who are considered suspicious.

The *Journal of France* says, in this connection, that "even in the boudours of great ladies must research be made for the enemies of the country." The article creates sensation.

The Opening of the Battle of Metz.

General Manteuffel telegraphs to the Government here, relative to the battle of the 14th, dating his despatch near Metz, yesterday afternoon. The French in heavy masses issued from Metz, and after a bloody engagement of three hours the 1st Corps routed the enemy's right. Our troops fought with superb courage, carrying the enemy's positions by assault, splendidly. I write without waiting to remove my helmet.

The Battle of Mars-La-Tour—Further Details.

LONDON, Aug. 18—[Special to N. Y. *Telegram*].—Information received from Verdun this (Thursday) morning reports a grand battle in progress near Mars-la-Tour, a point about one-third of the way on the road from Metz to Verdun. A large number are reported wounded on both sides.

Generals Wounded.

Generals Frossard and Bataille are reported wounded.

The Occupation of Briey.

Information of a reliable character has also been received in this city to the effect that a large body of Prussian troops entered the town of Briey, in the department of Moselle.

The End at Hand—Napoleon Ready for Peace.

A special despatch from Berlin states that another attempt has been made for peace between France and Prussia.

A Queen's messenger arrived at Berlin yesterday with a project of peace from the English cabinet.

The Emperor of the French expressed his readiness to treat for peace, and the proposals were made through Lord Lyons. The King of Prussia and Count Bismarck were telegraphed to at headquarters. The King replied that if Napoleon wished for peace he must ask for an armistice in the usual way. The issue must be decided either by arbitrament or war.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 18—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 91⅝ for money and 91¾ for account. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 87¾. Railways steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—1·30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Cheese, 62s. Bacon, 57s. for Cumberland cut.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Vinegar and the Revenue.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The subject of the manufacture of vinegar from mashes, worts, or washes, is receiving close attention by the internal revenue officers. The construction of the law seems to be such as to prohibit the manufacture of vinegar from mashes, etc., and to compel the manufacturers to use tax-paid spirits, instead of availing themselves of the alcohol contained in such mashes as have been heretofore used. The enforcement of this view of the law must tend to increase the revenue from spirits, as the quantity of vinegar consumed by the country will require annually about one million gallons of spirits for its production. This would increase the internal revenue from tax paid on spirits about half a million dollars annually.

Custom Receipts

for the week ending August 13, 1870, from New York, $3,099,935; Boston, $426,770; Philadelphia, $117,929; Baltimore, $190,891; New Orleans, July 30 to August 9, $132,138; San Francisco, July 30 to August 6, $302,629. Total, $4,270,392.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Maine Senatorship.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 17.—In the Republican county convention to-day a resolution was adopted declaring Governor Joshua Chamberlain the choice of the convention for United States Senator, to be elected by the Legislature.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN.—At the meeting of the Board of Health this afternoon, Dr. J. W. Welsh was elected Physician at the Municipal Hospital, for the unexpired term of Dr. Taylor, who has been elected Quarantine Physician.

RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.—The officers of our insurance companies and a number of business men have prevailed upon Dr. A. W. Blackburn to withdraw his resignation as Fire Marshal, which he tendered Mayor Fox some time ago.

A HERO!—A degraded specimen of the *genus homo* named Charles Miller has been held in $500 bail by Alderman Makin for committing an assault and battery upon a female resident of Elliott's court, Race street, below Sixth.

SICK.—A female named Minnie Ward, aged seventeen years, belonging in Trenton, N. J., was last night found in Independence Square in a sickly condition. She was removed to the Almshouse.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about 10 o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of a barn, the property of a Mr. Sykes, situate on Manheim street, Germantown. Mr. S.'s loss is not known.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 18.—Bark is offered at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, without finding buyers.

The Flour market presents no new feature, there being very little demand either for shipment or home consumption, and prices, though quotably unchanged, have a downward tendency. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·12½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·50; Ohio do. do. within the same range, and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is dull, and the offerings are largely in excess of the demand. Sales of old Pennsylvania red at $1·45, and 3000 bushels new Indiana do. at $1·42@1·45. Rye is steady at 95@98c. for new Western, and $1 03@1·05 for old Western, and Pennsylvania. Corn is without improvement, and prices are weak. Sales of 2300 bushels Western yellow at $1, and Western mixed at 90@76c., as in quality. Oats more steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales of old Pennsylvania at 50c., and 3500 bushels new Western at 46@52c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is active. Sales of 185 barrels Western iron-bound at 98c.@$1, and 25 barrels do. wood-bound at 97c.

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.

Card Engraver and Stationer 6 31 tuths

NOTICE TO K. T.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 1870.

SIR KNIGHT:—

We exceedingly regret to announce to you that the contemplated visit of Knights Templar to Atlantic City to-morrow is unavoidably postponed *solely* for the reason that the present unprecedentedly crowded state of the hotels renders it utterly impossible that suitable accommodations be made for even half the large number of Sir Knights and Ladies who had accepted the invitation. This fact could not be known until the last moment, after every detail had been perfected, and his approval of the trip received by telegram from the Right Eminent Grand Commander. The proprietors of the United States Hotel, Congress Hall, and the Ocean House promise to have accommodations one week later, and the 26th has therefore been fixed upon to go. Same train.

Thanking you for your kind appreciation of our efforts, we are, Sirs, yours faithfully in the bonds of Christian knighthood.

I. LAYTON REGISTER,
1t WILLIAM WALLACE GOODWIN.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, AUG. 22D.
Presenting the FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS in existence.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 18 3t

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
THIRD DIST., DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 8, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 M., on TUESDAY, the sixth day of September, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange" plants around the following-named National Cemeteries, in the State of Virginia (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging), viz.:—

Richmond National Cemetery			Richmond, Va.
Fredericksburg	"	"	Fredericksburg, Va.
Culpepper	"	"	Culpepper, Va.
Winchester	"	"	Winchester, Va.
Staunton	"	"	Staunton, Va.
Danville	"	"	Danville, Va.
Poplar Grove	"	"	Petersburg, Va.
City Point	"	"	City Point, Va.
Seven Pines	"	"	Seven Pines, Va.
Cold Harbor	"	"	Cold Harbor, Va.
Glendale	"	"	Glendale, Va.
Fort Harrison	"	"	Fort Harrison, Va.
Hampton	"	"	Hampton, Va.
Yorktown	"	"	Yorktown, Va.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

Bidders are required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of two years, as they may happen to fail during that time.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Third Quartermaster's District, Department of the East. 8 5